

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK.

DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896

THIRTEENTH YEAR, No. 334

10 Days Sale!

Commencing Thurs-
day, December 10th.

Shoes and Furnishings

....at....

Manufacturers' Cost!

JOHN D. PARSONS & CO.

You Can Save Money

by buying all your Holiday Goods
at our

Grand Holiday Sale

December 7th to 19th. Every-
thing at greatly reduced
prices.

W. F. Weaver & Co.

Round Corner Block.

Not the!!! But the ???

What Shall I Buy for Christmas ???

A beautiful Christmas Gift for a very little money—I have a fine line of Decorated China Novelties, in Japanese, Haviland, Austrian, and other wares, consisting of Pin Trays, Ink Stands, After Dinner Coffees, Bon-bons, Candlesticks, &c., &c. Ranging in price from 10c to \$5.00.

A. H. TILLSON, Druggist.

All Consumers
Want

Good Coal

...and....

FULL WEIGHT

I Guarantee Both!

E. H. Crabtree,

Office and yards Galena
Avenue and River St.

Telephone 61.

S. S. DODGE, The Jeweler,

Dealer in

Diamonds!

Watches!

Clocks!

Jewelry!

Silverware!

Reliable Goods at Bottom Prices.

If you want a fine job of engraving or watch-
work, give us a call, as we have none but ex-
perienced workmen.

Corner Hennepin and 1st St.

When You Buy Those

SKATES

Why not buy
a pair of

AMERICAN CLUB.



They cost no more than any other. There are none better. We
can fit you—from 50c to \$4.00.

Rob. H. Howell,

57 First Street.



Ahead of Everything!

in the jewelry line, it is little wonder
that we let you know about it oc-
casional. We object to the back
seat, and so we are constantly in
the front rank when it comes to
watches, clocks, diamonds,
sterling silverware, or any
other kind of jewelry
you can think of.

G. O. WENDEL,

160 Galena Ave.

Jeweler and Optician.

LAMPS! The Finest.

PERFUMES! The Latest.

For all

Fancy and Holiday Goods

GO TO THE

Corner Drug Store.

ROWLAND BROS., Druggist.

—Mrs. E. B. Singer is quite ill.

—C. W. Schick went east this morn-
ing.

—F. B. Hathaway was down from
Rochelle.

—Ed. Condon was in Amboy on busi-
ness today.

—R. R. Turner was a visitor from
Waukegan.

—Charles Leake is clerking at Lew
E. Edwards.

—W. E. Appleford is home from a
business trip.

—H. Schriver went to Chicago Sun-
day morning.

—J. A. Smith of Amboy, is here vis-
iting with friends.

—Joe Staples, with Camp & Son, has
a touch of the grip.

—Fred. C. North departed this morn-
ing on a business trip.

—J. C. Beaver of Clinton, Iowa, is
at the Keystone house.

—J. H. Anderson left yesterday for
an extended trip in Canada.

—Will Weaver and Will Coursey of
Polo, were here last evening.

—Miss Daisy Brubaker is home from
a visit with friends in Chicago.

—W. H. Kelly and E. D. Lindley of
Rockford were here last evening.

—George D. Anderson of Topeka,
Kansas, was at the Nachusa House last
night.

—Thomas Haley, a brother of our
merchant, James Haley, was up from
Sterling.

—Art Standish is back in Dixon
again, arriving last night from Ottum-
wa, Iowa.

—John E. Moyer is able to be around
after a siege of sickness; now Mrs.
Moyer is ill.

—Our colored people will entertain
with a dance at the Charles Cook home
this evening.

—R. W. Seals, who met with a bad
accident a few days ago, is able to be
around again.

—Walter Rogers, who moved from
Palmyra and is living near the school
house, is very ill.

—The Young Ladies' Auxiliary to
the Y. M. C. T. S. meet in their hall
tomorrow evening at 7:30.

—F. Doyie has sold his saloon, the
old Duffy place near the C. & N. W.
depot, to Frank Fleischle.

—Mrs. Austin O'Malley returned
from Elgin last evening where she has
been visiting her daughter.

—Geo. Mills, formerly proprietor of
the Galt House of Sterling, came in
from the north this morning.

—Jack Coffey, who had been visiting
at his home on East Fellow street, re-
turned to Chicago this evening.

—Mrs. C. H. Noble and daughter,
Miss Florence, came home last evening
from an extended visit in Chicago.

—The Y. M. C. A. are putting in a
striking bag, another very good addi-
tion to their well equipped gymna-
sium.

—The vocal music class of the Y. M.
C. A. organized last evening with nine
members. A. E. Brazelton is the
leader.

—By agreement of our merchants
after tonight until the Holidays are
past the stores will all be open each
evening.

—Patrick Russell has gone to Ne-
uah, and Frank Voehes to Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, having quit work at the
Riverside Shoe Factory.

—Miss Fleta M. Holman for a long
time dean of the college of Oratory,
this city, is to be married this evening
at Kenwood, near Chicago.

—Belva Lockwood, ex-candidate for
President lectured in Mt. Morris re-
cently. It is queer how these ex-presi-
dential candidates are forgotten and
then turn up again as lecturers.

—When asked for news this morning
old Uncle Dan McKinney replied "A
winter fog will kill a dog. Now watch
it and see." If the old saying be true
better see to it that your coal bin is
full.

—The cow-catcher on the engine of
the Central passenger this morning
was covered with blood, but it was not
human blood. Some poor porker had
wandered from home, despondent and
sick at heart, thrown himself in front
of the train and thus met his death.

—Our dispatches last evening from
Cuba stated that there was "some real
fighting" down there, with a loss of
two hundred insurgent and six hun-
dred Spanish troops. The additional
news that General Macio had the
Spanish General surrounded needs con-
firmation. It does look like war on
that island.

President's Message.

The last regular annual constitu-
tional communication which President
Cleveland will send to Congress is as
are his messages generally, a very
complete document and therefore of
considerable length. He congratu-
lates the country upon the results of
the recent election, leading us to pre-
sume that he has no regrets for the de-
feat of Bryan and the free silver craze.
He takes a conservative view of the
Turkish and Cuban complications
and rejoices that the Venezuelan
boundary dispute is settled without a
row with England; and the two coun-
tries came out of the dispute good
friends.

We are free to say that gratitude of
civilization is due to all national rulers
who use their efforts in preventing
war; a cruel relic of barbarism. The
message is worthy of careful perusal,
especially as there are many foreign
as well as domestic complications to be
talked about by the President in his
lost talk with congress. We do not
agree with him in much he has to say,
but probably this fact has had no in-
fluence whatever in the make-up of the
document.

An Illinois Pardon Board.

Governor-elect Tanner is understood
to favor the plan of having the control
of pardoning power committed to a
board, on the plan which has been
tried in other states and found to an-
swer the substantial ends of justice.
The board is created for that purpose
and can weigh the matters involved
free from the pressure or importunity
which is apt to place the individual of-
ficial in no mood to give a fair con-
sideration. It is a delicate duty to
discriminate between acts of clemency
that would be a great abuse, a sub-
stantial cheating of the ends of justice,
and those where a lifting of the facts
reveals some great oversight, per-
chance, that by accident, as it were,
brought punishment on the guiltless.
The governor may well desire to see
that duty made the charge of a special
tribunal, the most competent that can
be found, and Governor Tanner's re-
commendation would probably find the
warrant of a hearty popular sanction.

A Rock River Eagle.

Roy Spafford and Roy Hawse went
hunting last Saturday morning through
the woods along the creek north of
town. They were out for rabbits but
returned home without any. While at
"Wild-cat Rock," about four miles
north of town, they espied a large bald
head eagle, which Roy Spafford shot
in the wing just as it was about to fly.
It rose into the air and made a circle,
but being exhausted by the injured
wing it soon alighted. It proved to be
quite a foot racer, and after several
minutes sport the boys finally landed
upon it and brought it home. Roy
says he is going to tame it and will
keep it as long as he can. The eagle
is about a year old and measures seven
feet from tip to tip.—Morrison Senti-
nel.

Nutwood Dies Suddenly.

Nutwood, king of sires, died Friday at
Highland farm near Dubuque, Iowa.
When fed in the morning he seemed
as well as usual, but at noon the groom
found him dead in his stall. He was
the sire of three foals produced at the
farm this year, although last year he
suffered a stroke of paralysis which
had been coming on for four years.
Nutwood 2:18, by Belmont, dam Miss
Russell, was 26 years old. He was
bred by A. J. Alexander at Woodburn
farm, Spring Station, Ky. H. L. & F.
D. Stout, of Dubuque, bought him ten
years ago for \$22,000. He was not in-
cluded in their sale of the stock at
Highland farm to a syndicate two
years ago. This syndicate recently dis-
solved, and the gray, pacing stallion,
Manager, 2:06, the fastest of Nutwood's
149 standard performers, went to Bon-
son Bros.

Tall Grass of Mississippi.

W. H. Junk has an interesting ex-
hibition of southern farm products
at the express office which can be
looked over by the curious without
charge. There you will see the cot-
ton in full bloom; Japanese clover, a
queer fodder; as is the Bermese hay,
and several varieties of grasses, never
before seen in this country. A bunch
of grass over eleven feet high and corn
eighteen feet to the top, is worth look-
ing at. He has a variety of other pro-
ducts of the farms in Mississippi, pe-
anuts, figs, wheat, etc., that are cu-
rosities to many of our people.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stevens have
returned to Chicago after a pleasant
visit here with Messrs. and Mesdames
R. W. and W. J. Thompson.



Yours For Business,

Chas. Lapham & Co.

We wish to call your
Attention to our.....

Cut Glass and Fancy China.....

For the Holidays. We never before have
been able to offer so high-grade goods at
such low prices.

Cut Glass Pepper and Salt Bottles, with triple-plate
tops, only 10c each

Old English Blue, Gold Band China Plates... 15c each

J. H. MORRIS & SON

GROCERS

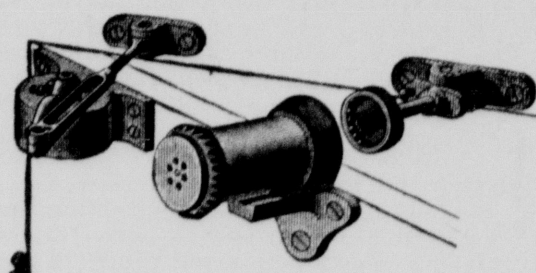
See The Ball Game!

The greatest indoor game of the age.
Very exciting and interesting. Plays
as perfect a game of ball as the regu-
lar field game.

For Sale at.....

LEW. E. EDWARDS,
Galena Avenue.

Doors Left Open



by careless people
and doors that slam
are alike annoying.
A desirable device
for closing doors with-

out noise, and keeping them closed, is the Eclipse
Check and Spring. The sample we have shows that
it is simple and durable. Come in and see it.

ALEXANDER & HOWELL, Dixon, Ill.

Alexander & Howell
HARDWARE

10 to 25 Per Cent. Discount!

On our entire stock of

Ladies' Boucle Jackets!

Ladies' Plain Cloth Jackets!

Ladies' Plush Capes!

Ladies' Boucle Capes!

Ladies' Astrachan and Electric Seal Capes,
Muffs, Collarets and Boas, at greatly reduced prices.

Brubaker & Carpenter.



THE COAL "COMBINE"

may land you anywhere as to prices—for of course our price to you is governed by the Combination's price to us. Better get what you need now, before the monopoly forces the price beyond present expectations. We won't raise it one cent above fair profit and will continue to sell the best coal at the lowest market rates.

Geo. R. Woodruff.

Telephone 37. 59 Third St.

Furniture Sale!

For the next 30 days we will offer our entire stock of Furniture at prices that will meet all competition. We do this in order to reduce our stock, so as to have room for our Holiday Goods. If you are thinking of buying it will pay you to come in and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

C. Gonnerman, 59 First St

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

WE ARE DAILY

Adding to our stock of goods something new. We have just received 25 rolls of opaque hand made shade goods of a variety of colors. If you are in need of shades give us a call, we are sure we can please you. We have a few Brass and Iron bedsteads. Our aim is to give you good goods and lowest prices.

Harvey Camp & Son.

Galena Avenue.

City Steam Laundry

All goods called for and delivered.

Public Bath Rooms!

HOURS OF BEING OPEN. Week days until 9:00; Saturday until 12:00 at night and Sunday until noon.

HARTSHORN & DETRICK

Telephone No. 98

The "Twin Comet" and "Little Giant"

Lawn Sprinkler!

Best made. Unique, Efficient and Labor Saving. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any others. Highest award at the Chicago Exposition.

E. Stebbins, Mfg. Co.

Sole Manufacturers
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
JOHN WASLEY, Dixon Agent.



Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery, Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Fencing.

Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free. Freight Paid. Prices Low.

The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
114, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW THEY LIKE IT

Comment of Lawmakers on the President's Message.

REMARKS AS TO SALIENT POINTS.

Which at the Capital Are Cuba, the Tariff and the Finances—Cannon of Illinois Criticizes the Tariff Part and Morgan of Alabama Is Not Satisfied with the President's View of Cuba—Nothing of Particular Interest in the Opening of Congress—Senate Closes Today.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Comments in the senate on the president's message were generally favorable to the tenor of the message on the Cuban question, though there were some opposing views expressed. A large number of senators, including a majority of the members of the committee on foreign relations, excused themselves from expressing opinions on the ground that they had not given it careful reading.

Pettigrew—It is the first time in our history that an executive who is the representative of a defeated party ever glorified as Mr. Cleveland does in the first paragraph of this message over the success at the polls of his party's opponents.

Pugh—The message is sound on Cuba, sound on tariff and especially sound on trusts and monopolies.

Brice—The president has handled the questions in as diplomatic a manner as possible.

Nelson (Rep.) of Minnesota—It is a fair statement so far as regards Cuba.

Tillman Finds Some Objections. Tillman—It is commonplace. After promising not to go into details he goes in rather elaborately. The best thing about it is that it is the last we will have from that source, at least the last annual message.

Morgan—In the president's recital of facts and his statement of the moral duties of the United States toward the Cuban belligerents there is a response to the sentiment of the people, and I believe, of the senate. In asserting that no other nation must interfere in the affairs of Cuba there is the most decisive and practical declaration of the Monroe doctrine that has yet been made. But while the present government warns off all other nations the message calls the great civil war an insurrection, and on this false declaration it justifies active aid to Spain in furnishing all kinds of military munitions while it refuses our people the right to send anything, even bread or medicines, to the insurgents. I regret that this national action is so illogical and unjust, and that it must still cost many lives and terrible suffering to a people who are admitted by the message to be at war for the sake of liberty and not as a means of gaining power for personal ends.

New Feature in Reports.

A new feature in the departmental reports that are annually submitted to congress was one from Secretary Olney—the first time a report from the state department has been submitted to congress. As to Cuba Olney takes substantially the same view as the president, leaning probably a little more in favor of the insurgents, and going more into detail. He cites the irresponsibility of the rebels in their destruction of American plantations which he calls anarchy, and on the other hand he complains of the arbitrary action of the Spanish regarding Americans in Cuba, which keeps the Washington authorities continually remonstrating. He says the present insurrection is far more formidable than any preceding one. He treats the Venezuela matter a little more at length than the president does and in practically the same vein.

AS VIEWED BY REPRESENTATIVES.

Cannon, of Illinois, Fires a Broadside on the Tariff Subject.

Members of the house except committee-men who might have to take action on Cuban affairs were outspoken with their views. Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said: The deficit since the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's present administration to Dec. 5, 1896, is \$178,646,000. This has been paid from proceeds of the sale of bonds. This deficit was \$25,000,000 for the twelve months ending June 30, 1896; but for a little over five months—from June 30 to Dec. 5, 1896—the deficit is more than \$40,000,000, which shows that the president's confidence that the present tariff law if allowed a fair opportunity will yield a sufficient revenue is not well founded. In other words, the deficiency in revenues is increasing, and not diminishing. All of which demonstrates the absolute necessity for revenue legislation that will bring increased receipts. It seems to me to be morally certain that with such legislation, properly framed, would come a permanent return of confidence, and that our financial system would in the future, as it did prior to 1893, take care of itself.

I do not believe it is practicable to fund the United States treasury notes, although a provision giving the secretary of the treasury authority temporarily to hold these notes in the treasury—as they are placed there in redemption or received from taxes—would probably be wise. The president says we have a surplus of \$128,000,000 which can be devoted to current expenses. The proceeds are borrowed money. The bare statement of that fact shows the necessity for increased revenue; and with revenue equal to expenditures any surplus in the treasury can be used in payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. I do not know what the facts are touching Cuba, except as I gather them from the message. It seems they have nothing but guerrilla warfare in the island, on the part of the Cubans, and that there is no government in fact to recognize. From a hasty reading of the message I do not see but that wisdom dictates that congress should await executive action and recommendation as to Cuba.

Cousins of Iowa, member of the foreign affairs committee—It is evident that the president occupies the same position that he has formerly. To be plain, he does not believe that the United States has any right to interfere, and to be equally plain he feels in a greater degree than he has formerly expressed the sympathy of the American people for Cuba. He seems

to think it might be possible for a coalition of affairs to exist in Cuba at some time—no one knows when—that would justify interfering on higher grounds than those involved in the ordinary rights of nations. What can be added to the situation already existing to make it sufficiently serious to justify the interference which the president has in mind?

Dolliver of Iowa, member of the ways and means committee—The president's treatment of the Cuban question is hardly satisfactory either to those who desire to see Cuban independence recognized or the class who desire the United States to keep clear of foreign disputes. Mediation by the United States would be in the direction of a settlement honorable to all parties, but the president's hint of what is likely to happen in case mediation be refused is a little too mysterious for practical purposes. The president's views on revenue and the tariff seem to be taken from an assortment of previous opinions once current, at least in the White House and treasury department.

Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia—The president has made a full and unquestionable showing in his message of the necessity for our interference in Cuba now. The message will not be indorsed by this American people; its tone is too foreign.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

Nothing Sensational in the Scenes and Short Sessions in Both Houses.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The United States senate began the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress with crowded galleries and with that accompaniment of activity and of greeting that usually attends the re-assembling of congress. But the upper branch of congress never puts aside its dignity, and the meeting developed no demonstrations or dramatic incidents. The reading of the president's message was the feature of the proceedings, and beyond this no attempt was made to enter upon the business of the session. To many of the foreign representatives occupying the diplomatic gallery the message had special interest and significance, owing to the part they had taken in the conspicuous foreign events to which the president referred. On the floor of the senate there was scant attention after the reading had proceeded beyond the first half hour. The reading of the message covered one hour and fifty minutes, and at its conclusion the senate adjourned.

While the scenes attending the opening of the house were both brilliant and interesting in the crowds that thronged the galleries and the conspicuous personages present, the proceedings themselves were dull and spiritless, being distinctively routine. The house met, the chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the work of the session, the roll was called, a committee consisting of Cannon of Illinois, Payne of New York, and Turner of Georgia, was appointed to wait on the president and the latter's annual communication was read. The holiday nature of the day was saddened by the announcement of the death of ex-Speaker Crisp, which Turner of Georgia formally made to his associates. Out of respect to the memory of the distinguished Georgian the house, after adopting appropriate resolutions, immediately adjourned.

CAUCUS ISSUE COMES UP.

Silver Republicans Must Determine for Themselves What to Do.

Washington, Dec. 8.—When the determination was reached yesterday to hold a Republican caucus today an interesting situation at once presented itself. The silver Republican senators who bolted the St. Louis platform and ticket were an unknown quantity in their political affiliations, and whether or not to invite them to attend the Republican caucus was an undecided matter. Many conferences were held, Chandler being particularly active in recommending that the bolters be notified of the caucus, which is practically an invitation to attend. Chandler took the position that the votes of these men would be needed in passing a tariff bill. Quay, it is understood, took the same view. It was finally concluded that notices should be sent them as before.

This result placed the burden of action on the silver Republicans. They conferred until late in the night to settle upon a line of policy.

VENEZUELA IS DULY IN LINE.

She Will Agree to the Treaty Regarding the Disputed Boundary.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The following statement given out at the state department embraces all of the information in the possession of the department respecting the treatment by Venezuela of the proposed arbitration treaty: "Secretary Olney received yesterday morning a telegram from Minister Andrade at Caracas to the effect, in substance, that the memorandum agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question is accepted by the Venezuelan government; that the memorandum was published at Caracas yesterday afternoon, and that an extra session of the Venezuelan congress will be called as soon as possible in order that the memorandum may be carried into effect by the necessary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela."

Largest Land-Owner in the County Dead.

Muscatine, Ia., Dec. 8.—William Drury, of Mercer county, Ill., a multimillionaire and largest land owner in the United States, died at his home in New Boston yesterday, aged 86. He leaves no heirs except his wife. Drury had been a resident of Mercer county since 1834. His possessions outside of Illinois are in Nebraska, Colorado and Texas, owning about 100 sections in the latter state. He recently spent a half-million in irrigation in Colorado.

Naval Apprentices in Trouble.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 8.—Forty apprentice boys who escaped from the naval station here Saturday were tried yesterday and sentenced to ten days in double irons. The cases of the two ringleaders were referred to the commander, who is now in Washington.

Alleged Crook Escapes from Jail.

Bay City, Mich., Dec. 8.—William Monks, aged 17, who was awaiting trial for aiding in the forgery operations of his brother Richard, who was arrested in New York last week, escaped from the county jail last evening.

WANTON MURDER,

As It Is Applied in the Great State of Arkansas.

ITS VICTIMS ARE FIVE "NIGGERS."

Whose Only Fault Seems To Be That They Were Working for Their Living—The Usual Talk of Bringing the Murderers to Justice—That Lexington, Mo., Lynching—Fight with Thugs in Indiana—The Milwaukee Poisoning Mystery.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 8.—A special to The Democrat from Malvern, Ark., says: What may be regarded as reliable information has just reached here that on last Tuesday afternoon at a point about midway between Camden and Bearden, on the line of the Cotton Belt railroad occurred one of the foulest and most damnable massacres of negroes that has ever blackened the record of that locality. At the place mentioned a gang of section men composed principally of negroes, with a white foreman, was engaged in the labor of improving the road bed, when a gang of unknown persons made its appearance upon the scene and without warning began immediately to fire into the crowd of helpless and unsuspecting negroes, resulting in the death of five of them.

Have Heard the Same Story Before.

The foreman claims that he did not recognize any of the assassins. Many believe that he knows who they are, but on account of probability of personal danger to himself he is afraid to give out any information that would lead to their arrest. The section where these last murders occurred is occupied almost entirely by the mills and is filled with lawless characters. The sheriff of Ouachita county is exerting himself in every way possible to apprehend the guilty ones, and the cotton belt railroad company has offered a reward of \$250 for the capture of the murderers. If they are captured it is believed the courts of Ouachita county will mete out swift justice to them.

OUTLAWRY IN HOOSIER STATE.

Fifteen Thieves Attacked by 100 Citizens and One Thug Fatally Shot.

Decatur, Ind., Dec. 8.—A desperate fight with thieves occurred early yesterday morning at Berne, this county. For the past few weeks numerous robberies have occurred in the vicinity of Berne, and hundreds of dollars' worth of valuables, money and meats have been stolen. Sunday night citizens were laying in wait for the thieves, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning fifteen men were seen to approach a store and begin their work. The alarm was given and a posse was soon on them. The thieves began shooting and a battle began. They were driven to woods near by. About 100 citizens gave chase, attempting to corral them in the woods, but the robbers were too well armed and shot their way out, making their escape.

One of the gang giving the name of Cuthart Brown was found lying by a log fatally shot, and will die. He is now in jail here. He refuses to talk or tell anything of the gang. Poses headed by officers are yet giving chase, and officers of Wells county will join them. The country is wild with excitement.

YOU'LL NEVER DO IT, AULL.

Lynching Is Too Popular Here for Its Perpetrators To Be Punished.

Lexington, Mo., Dec. 8.—It seems that Lexington isn't "safe" from lynching mobs and that fact is a matter of real regret to some of the officials. The mob that lynched Winner and Nelson Sunday night has demonstrated that when the state runs away from a mob it need not come here. There was another prisoner in jail at Richmond brought here yesterday for "safety" by Deputy Sheriff Green. His name is Lon Lackey, but when Green found how "safe" prisoners were kept here he immediately left for Kansas City with his prisoner.

Early yesterday morning Prosecuting Attorney Aull in an interview said he had evidence sufficient to convict some of the mob and had the names of many of them. "If this is the last act of my life," said he, "I expect to bring the perpetrators to justice, and shall request the assistance of the attorney general and all the power of the state to see that such conspiracies against law are punished and the conspirators brought to justice."

THUGS TACKLE A TARTAR.

One of Them Is a "Good" Thug Now and Perhaps Also the Other.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Dec. 8.—When the agent of the Milwaukee road at Fairfax was taking down the lantern last night at 9 o'clock preparatory to closing, a man stuck a revolver under his nose and ordered "hands up." The agent threw his hands up but grabbed the revolver, whereupon the robber attempted to shoot him. A couple of shots were fired, when the agent released his hold on the robber's revolver, and getting his own out of his overcoat pocket began firing. One of the robbers was instantly killed, and the other wounded, as blood on the tracks leading south indicate. The agent was not wounded. The dead man has not been identified, and the agent is unable to give any description of the robber at large. Officers are scouring the county for the escaped robber, and believe they will capture him.

THAT FLOUR WAS DOCTORED.

Positive Proof of Criminality in the Milwaukee Poisoning Case.

Milwaukee, Dec. 8.—Positive proof was secured by detectives yesterday that Baker Fieglethaler's flour was doctored with an ounce of arsenic, and an arrest will probably be made before many hours. No deaths have occurred as a result of the foul deed, but nearly 200 people's lives were imperiled by partaking of bread bought from the bakery.

Inauguration of Governor Tanner.

Springfield, Ills., Dec. 8.—The local committee having in charge the inauguration of Governor-Elect Tanner has decided that the inauguration shall occur Monday, Jan. 11, as Governor Altgeld's term does not expire until Jan. 10.

'Twas Quite a Job!

But we're now at our new quarters ready for business, and will be pleased to have you all come in and look over our stock over, even though you're in need of nothing in our line. We think we have the most complete line of stylish dainty furniture, with also plenty of good substantial ordinary goods, but would like you to form an opinion on the matter. We shall make the lowest prices possible, considering quality of goods, and think we can save you some money. However, drop in when convenient and see how things look, just opposite our old store.

C. H. KEYES & SON,

66-68 First Street.

Furniture Store.

Before you buy your

Hard or Soft Coal

CALL AT

L. D. PITCHER'S.

Telephone Number, 19.

Dixon Crockery and Tinware Co.,
BAKER'S NEW BUILDING, GALENA AVE.

Holiday Shoppers cannot fail to be interested in these special values. Our recognized correct quality is characteristic of each, tho' the price be ever so small.

OUR HOLIDAY GOODS....
Are arriving daily, and they are the novelties of the season.

Chinaware. Besides securing a selection from the greatest variety in Dixon—Besides securing Chinaware at lower prices than anywhere else—we give a handsome Fruit Plate or a Cup and Saucer of real china, with each purchase of one dollar or more.

18c Carlsbad CHINA CUP AND SAUCERS, for.....	10c
25c CHINA TEA BELLS, very pretty, for.....	14c
65c HEAVY GILDED TOAST RACKS, something new, for.....	35c
\$2.50 CHAMBER SETS, 6 pieces, handsome, for.....	\$1.69
\$3.50 CHAMBER SETS, 10 pieces, beauties, for.....	2.39
\$6.00 CHAMBER SETS, 12 pieces, very fine, for.....	3.95

China Clocks, Bisque Figures, Vases, Berry Sets, Cups and Saucers, Salad Dishes, Celery Trays, Card Cases, Ice Cream Sets, Spoon Trays.

Bone Dishes. Salt, Pepper and Mustard Sets, Tobacco Jars, and many other novelties of Japanese, French, English and German Manufacture.

We Also Have The....

rettiest line of Tea and Chocolate Pots in the city, which always makes a very acceptable Christmas Gift. Christmas-gift seekers will find this an exceptional chance to secure appropriate and refined presents.

A Word About Lamps!

We have a splendid line of Lamps, prices of course very low. We can give you a splendid vase lamp with pretty shade all complete, for 65c; a beautiful lamp with Dome shade and Rochester chimney, worth \$1.75, at 98c; lamps all complete for 22c and up.

That Beautiful Music Box, hear it play. Get your tickets; only eighteen days more in which to secure it.

Dixon Crockery and Tinware Co.,
Baker's New Building, Galena Ave.

PISO'S CURE
For Consumption

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
SAMEL C. KELLS, Pres.
J. W. CRAWFORD, Vice Pres.
LEONARD ANDRUS, Cashier.
CHAS. E. CHANDLER, Asst. Cashier.
This bank is fully equipped to take care of its customers. Its safety deposit vaults and boxes should be patronized by everybody who desires absolute security for their valuable papers, jewelry, &c.
HENRY S. DIXON. S. H. BETHEA
DIXON & BETHEA,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Schuler Building, Telephone 18.
EDWARD E. WINGERT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Real Estate Law a Specialty, Countryman Building, Rooms 1 and 2.
EDMUND B. OWENS, M. D.
SCHULER Building, Rooms 1 and 2. Office hours 1:30 to 5:00 and 7:00 to 8:30 p. m. Residence Telephone 81; Office 122.
L. J. POLLOCK.
DENTIST, Opera Block, Fillings, porcelain inlays, crowns and bridgework (teeth without plates). Persons wearing thick, heavy rubber plates should change them for the light, comfortable ones of metal that I manufacture according to my own special methods, which makes them perfect in fit and so strong that I can guarantee them for a lifetime. I still manufacture the best rubber plates for \$5.00.
J. E. BYINGTON.
PIANO TUNER, 160 Galena Avenue, Residence 68 Chamberlain St. 3065at 17
C. J. REYNOLDS,
Mining Stock Broker
Colorado Springs, Colorado.
Member Board of Trade and Mining Exchange. Correspondence Solicited.
GEORGE SCHORR,
Is Agent for Mendota Beer
More sold the past year than ever before. Sold by bottle or case lots, and delivered to all parts of the city.
TELEPHONE 136.
JOHN M. JULIEN,
REAL ESTATE,
Town Lots, Houses and Land for sale. Also or Help Wanted, call at No. 8, I. B. Countryman Block.
H. A. BROWN,
Photographer!
Galena Ave., over Tillison's Drug Store.

HORSE SHOEING!
W. C. Campbell shop, Peoria Ave.
O. E. WILD, Prop.
Over One Thousand Samples!
5 lines of Clothing for Men and Boys; 3 made to measure and 2 ready-made lines.
Tailor-made Suits from \$12.00 up!
Tailor-made Pants from \$3.00 up!
Do not place your order before seeing my samples.
C. A. BALLOU, Agt.
108, Galena Av. Dixon, Ill.

I Am Now Prepared
to put in private walks, large or small, black or white, at 15c per square foot. A walk that will last a lifetime.
J. W. Kelly, 21 E. First St.

F. S. Cortright,
GROCER,
No. 8, E. First St.

WILL SURPRISE YOU
before you know it by nipping your nose and chilling your bones. Give him such a warm reception that you can smile at him by ordering your Winter Suit now. We have all the up-to-date fabrics in endless variety, and are waiting for our patrons to come in and use them up. We will build you as fine a suit as you can have made at prices that will not fail to suit you.
E. J. CAHILL & CO.,
No. 10 First Street.

John R. Fellows Passes Away.
Brief Sketch of the Life of a Noted Lawyer and Politician.
New York, Dec. 8.—John R. Fellows, district attorney of New York and former member of congress, died yesterday afternoon after an illness which had confined him to his bed from about the time of his return from an electioneering tour of the middle western states. In that tour he spoke frequently in behalf of Palmer and Buckner, the nominees of the "National" Democracy. John R. Fellows was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1832. In 1850 he went to Camden, Ark., at the invitation of an uncle, who was a merchant in that place. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and made speeches throughout the state.
After the election of Lincoln he urged acquiescence in the result, but when secession was declared young Fellows enlisted in the First Arkansas regiment. After battles around Corinth he was promoted to a colonelcy, and was assistant inspector general at Port Hudson, La., when that place surrendered. He was a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, off Sandusky, O., until the spring of 1865, when he was sent south for exchange, but was not released until the close of the war. Colonel Fellows resumed the practice of law in Camden, later coming to New York, where he had held several legal offices.
COLLISION COSTS THREE LIVES.
Wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern—Several Badly Hurt.
Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—A little less than a mile from Storr's Station, O., an accommodation train and a special collided yesterday, the special having on board all the general officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, who were starting out to make a thorough inspection of the road, except President Bacon and Vice President Peabody. Engineer John Price and Fireman Homer Dixon, of the special, were instantly killed. L. Zepernich, of Delphi, clerk in the office of engineer of maintenance of way, died later from his injuries.
General Traffic Manager George F. Randolph was severely injured. His shoulder was dislocated. General Passenger Agent J. M. Chesbrough was badly cut in face and concussion of the brain, the latter slight. There were a number of others injured, only two severely, however—Mrs. Alexander Patterson, of Aurora, Ind., and Tom _____, engineer of the accommodation train.

GLASS WORKERS IN REVOLT.
Fifty-One Withdraw Because of Dissatisfaction with President Burns.
Pittsburg, Dec. 8.—Fifty-one members of the Window Glass Workers' association withdrew from that organization last night, and the revolt is likely to have many other followers. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed for some time by the men who have withdrawn because of the fact that President Burns has been issuing credit certificates to members out of employment, and incurring debts which individual members of the association would be liable for. The action last night of the seceders is the culmination of this dissatisfaction. President Burns having refused to discontinue the issuance of certificates.
Hitt Repudiates an Interview.
Washington, Dec. 8.—Chairman Hitt, of the house committee on foreign affairs says that various interviews on the Cuban question which have been attributed to him recently, especially one at Chicago, were entirely without foundation. "I have no information regarding the policy of the president or of congress which is not in possession of the public," he said. "I have never predicted that the president would send a special message to congress within a month, nor that congress would take any action this session."

Condition of Illinois State Banks.
Springfield, Ills., Dec. 8.—The condition of Illinois state banks Nov. 28 was as follows: Loans and discounts decreased from \$33,256,391, Sept. 1, the date of last report, to \$26,755,062. Sept. 1—savings deposits subject to notice aggregated \$37,665,012; individual deposits, \$39,720,414. Nov. 28—savings deposits, \$29,603,444; individual deposits, \$48,002,087. Resources—United States bonds, \$189,169; other bonds and stocks, \$10,037,559; cash on hand, \$16,768,320; due from other banks, \$17,268,310. Total resources \$126,956,813.
Iowa Swamp Land Case.
Washington, Dec. 8.—The supreme court has decided the case of the Rogers Locomotive Works vs. the American Emigrant company, involving title to land in Calhoun county, Ia. It is a test case in a series of disputes between claimants to lands in Iowa under the swamp land act of 1850 and the railroad grant which was made to the state in 1850. The decision was favorable to the locomotive works, which claimed under the railroad grant.

And They Gave Him Twenty Years!
Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 8.—John Rech, who strangled his wife and buried at Estelville last March, and who is now undergoing a twenty-years' sentence in state prison, made a confession to ex-Sheriff Smith Johnson shortly after his conviction, and it was made public last night. He said he buried his victim before life was extinct.
Big Fall of Cliff at Dieppe.
Dieppe, Dec. 8.—An enormous mass of the cliffs here collapsed Sunday night, including that part upon which stood the Chalet Bamberger, which was sixty yards from the edge. There is much excitement here, as the fissures threaten further slips. The damage done amounts already to 120,000 francs.
Found Dead on the Track.
Tecumseh, Ont., Dec. 8.—The body of an unknown man found dead on the railroad track one mile east of Tecumseh on Dec. 2 has been identified by his parents as that of John Haggerly, of Detroit.
Sugar Trust Declares a Dividend.
New York, Dec. 8.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 5 per cent. on the common stock.
Illinois Farmer Killed.
Decatur, Dec. 8.—John Chapman, 80 years old, a rich farmer in Blue Mound township, was killed yesterday morning by a kick from a horse.

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PROTEST MADE BY OUR CONSUL.
Spy on Board the Filibuster Depended on to Convict the Prisoners—One of the Latter Smuggles a Letter Out of Prison Telling of the Progress of the Case and Asking That Vice Consul Springer Be Informed.
New York, Dec. 8.—A Havana special to The World says: There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the new trial accorded to the Competitor prisoners by the supreme court at Madrid will be by a civil court. The rehearing will be by ordinary naval court martial, which means that the evidence and declarations now being taken before Naval Commissioner Saul within the walls of Cabanas castle will be considered in open court later on at the arsenal or such other point here as the admiralty may direct, by high naval officers specially designated to pass formal judgment thereon. Public notice was given a fortnight or more ago, through the Gazette Official, summoning witnesses for the defence to appear before the naval commissioner and file their depositions. One man, George Ferrera, who presented himself, was at once placed under arrest and charges have since been brought against him as an accomplice.
There Was a Spy on Board.
This has called forth a new protest from the American consulate here. The most damaging evidence against the Competitor men as yet obtained by the prosecution is from Teodoro Maza, himself a member of the expedition, but who has declined American protection. He declared that he was a loyal Spaniard and turned state's evidence, Admiral Navarro and Captain General Weyler having promised to pardon him on condition that he supply the crown with testimony to convict his late companions.
Letter from a Competitor Prisoner.
The World also prints the following letter from Ona Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, dated Nov. 25. The letter was smuggled out of Cabanas prison: "The Competitor case was continued yesterday, the 24th. Dr. Cedia, Captain Laborda and George Ferrera were taken successively to the 'Curte de Banderas,' where they were required to make deposition on certain portions of the case in the presence of Teodoro Maza, the man who has refused the protection of the United States, claiming to be a loyal Spaniard. The depositions were taken by Lieutenant Fernandez Lopez Saul, of the navy, judge instructor.
Wants the Consul to Hear the News.
"If convenient to you I will be much obliged to you if you will make public this move in our case to the American vice consul, Mr. Springer, or some one in the consulate. Antonio Lopez Coloma to be shot here in the morning. If so, you will perhaps know it by the time you get this. He was brought here yesterday from Morro castle with his arms bound and under close guard. Prisoners are brought here from Morro castle to be shot. I have learned from Colonel Ernesto Jerez Varona, who is one of my cell-mates, that Coloma was the first rebel leader to raise arms in Matanzas province in the war. Martinez Campos would not execute Coloma, but now after twenty-one months have passed Weyler seems to have concluded to correct Campos' mistake."

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The federal authorities are exercised over a flood of counterfeit dollars reported in the west and southwest.
A company of fifty-five Texas cowboys is fighting under Maceo.
The Medico-Legal society, of Chicago, will ask the legislature to pass a law protecting their secrets from the witness stand.
Grace France, aged 18 years, says she is in fear of violence from her father because she joined a Methodist church. Her home is at Chicago.
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The announcement is made at Jackson, Mich., that Milford Harmon, uncle of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and Miss Jessie Pringle, eldest daughter of Eugene Pringle, will be married Dec. 23, and spend their Christmas with the president and family in Washington.
Reports of great lake matters for the last season show that sixty-six persons lost their lives from vessels. Only one of the number was a passenger. The number is much below the average for lake fatalities.
Opinions of London Papers.
London, Dec. 8.—All of the newspapers this morning have editorials on President Cleveland's message. Most of them regard the message as one of rather minor importance, except so far as it concerns the Cuban question, to which phase the bulk of the comment is devoted, generally with approval, but The Times makes the remarkable statement that if the Venezuelan question had been handled as the Cuban question is in the message the president might have avoided the disruption of the Democracy.
End of a Novel Law Suit.
Cleveland, Dec. 8.—A novel law suit has ended in the court of common pleas. On Nov. 5, 1894, Humphrey Johnson shot and killed his wife Nellie at their home in Collinwood, near here. Then he committed suicide. Both had children by former marriages. The administrator for the wife's children sued the administrator for the husband's children for \$10,000 damages for the killing of Mrs. Johnson. The jury brought in a verdict for \$3,000.
Another Big Will Contest.
New York, Dec. 8.—The will of William Ivison, the publisher, who died last May leaving an estate valued at nearly \$5,000,000, is being contested by a large number of nephews and nieces to whom bequests were not made. The bulk of the fortune was left to David B. Ivison, a nephew, who was named as executor. Mary Sheridan, a servant, received \$10,000. The contestants allege that Ivison was mentally incompetent to make a will.
The Six Days Bicycle Race.
New York, Dec. 8.—At 1 a. m. today the scores of the leaders in the six days bicycle race in Madison Square garden were as follows: Hale, 433.3 miles; Reading, 406.9; Pierce, 377.3; Moore, 408.4; Taylor, 398.2; Ashinger, 382.1; Rice, 381.4; Elkes, 358.9; Conklin, 346.2; Schoch, 382.6; Smith, 351.1.
Looks Like Payne Was Slated.
Milwaukee, Dec. 8.—It is authoritatively announced that Henry C. Payne, whose name has been connected with a place in McKinley's cabinet, has resigned the vice presidency of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.
Death of an Old Lake Captain.
Milwaukee, Dec. 8.—Captain James Fraser, a widely-known lake captain, died yesterday, aged 83 years. He spent twenty-five years of his life in the employ of E. M. Peck, of Detroit.

THE MARKETS.
New York Financial.
New York, Dec. 7.
Money on call was easy at 1 1/4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent.; sterling exchange was easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 @ 49 1/4 for demand and 48 1/4 @ 49 1/4 for sixty days; posted rates, 48 1/4 @ 49 1/4 and 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2; commercial bills 48 1/2.
Silver certificates, 65 1/2; sales, \$5,000; bar silver, 65 1/2; Mexican dollars, 50 1/2.
United States government bonds firm; 4's registered, 119 1/4; do. coupons, 119 1/4; 5's registered, 119 1/2; do. coupons, 119 1/2; 5's registered, 119 1/2; Pacific 6's of '97, 99 1/2.
Chicago Grain and Produce.
Chicago, Dec. 7.
Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—December, opened 77 1/2, closed 77 1/2; May, opened 80 1/2, closed 80 1/2; July, opened nominal, closed 74 1/2. Corn—December, opened 26, closed 26 1/2; May, opened 26, closed 26 1/2. Oats—December, opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; May, opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2. Pork—December, opened 56 1/2, closed 56 1/2; January, opened 57 1/2, closed 57 1/2. Lard—December, opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2; January, opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2.
Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 23c per lb; extra dairy, 19c; fresh packing stock, 8 1/2 @ 9c. Eggs—Fresh, 22c per doz. poultry—Turkeys, 12 1/2 @ 14c per lb; chickens—Chickens, 6c; spring chickens, 6 1/2 @ 7c; roasters, 5c; ducks, 9 1/2 @ 10c; geese, 7 1/2 @ 8c. Potatoes—Burbank, 20 1/2 @ 22c per bu; Hebron, 20 1/2 @ 22c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, \$1.49 @ 1.60 per bbl. Honey—White clover combs 10 1/2 @ 11c per lb; extracted, 5 1/2 @ 6c. Apples—Common to fancy, 50c @ \$1.75 per bbl.
Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, Dec. 7.
Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards to say ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 49,000; sales ranged at \$2.70 @ 3.30 pigs, \$3.10 @ 3.35 light, \$2.90 @ 3.00 rough packing, \$3.10 @ 3.35 mixed, and \$3.00 @ 3.30 heavy packing and shipping lots.
Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 17,500; quotations ranged at \$5.50 @ 5.70 Christmas beefs, \$5.00 @ 5.15 choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.50 @ 5.00 good to choice do., \$4.10 @ 4.50 fair to good, \$3.60 @ 4.10 common to medium do., \$3.50 @ 3.90 butchers, steers, \$3.80 @ 4.50 stockers, \$3.35 @ 4.00 feeders; bulls, \$3.50 @ 4.00 cows, \$2.40 @ 3.15 heifers, \$1.75 @ 3.75 hogs, oxen and stags, \$2.80 @ 4.20 Texas steers, and \$2.50 @ 3.50 veal calves.
Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 19,000; sales ranged at \$2.35 @ 3.50 western, \$1.50 @ 3.00 Texans, \$1.50 @ 3.75 natives and \$2.50 @ 3.40 lambs.

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THE MARKETS.
New York Financial.
New York, Dec. 7.
Money on call was easy at 1 1/4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent.; sterling exchange was easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 @ 49 1/4 for demand and 48 1/4 @ 49 1/4 for sixty days; posted rates, 48 1/4 @ 49 1/4 and 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2; commercial bills 48 1/2.
Silver certificates, 65 1/2; sales, \$5,000; bar silver, 65 1/2; Mexican dollars, 50 1/2.
United States government bonds firm; 4's registered, 119 1/4; do. coupons, 119 1/4; 5's registered, 119 1/2; do. coupons, 119 1/2; 5's registered, 119 1/2; Pacific 6's of '97, 99 1/2.
Chicago Grain and Produce.
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Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—December, opened 77 1/2, closed 77 1/2; May, opened 80 1/2, closed 80 1/2; July, opened nominal, closed 74 1/2. Corn—December, opened 26, closed 26 1/2; May, opened 26, closed 26 1/2. Oats—December, opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2; May, opened 21 1/2, closed 21 1/2. Pork—December, opened 56 1/2, closed 56 1/2; January, opened 57 1/2, closed 57 1/2. Lard—December, opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2; January, opened 34 1/2, closed 34 1/2.
Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 23c per lb; extra dairy, 19c; fresh packing stock, 8 1/2 @ 9c. Eggs—Fresh, 22c per doz. poultry—Turkeys, 12 1/2 @ 14c per lb; chickens—Chickens, 6c; spring chickens, 6 1/2 @ 7c; roasters, 5c; ducks, 9 1/2 @ 10c; geese, 7 1/2 @ 8c. Potatoes—Burbank, 20 1/2 @ 22c per bu; Hebron, 20 1/2 @ 22c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, \$1.49 @ 1.60 per bbl. Honey—White clover combs 10 1/2 @ 11c per lb; extracted, 5 1/2 @ 6c. Apples—Common to fancy, 50c @ \$1.75 per bbl.
Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, Dec. 7.
Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards to say ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 49,000; sales ranged at \$2.70 @ 3.30 pigs, \$3.10 @ 3.35 light, \$2.90 @ 3.00 rough packing, \$3.10 @ 3.35 mixed, and \$3.00 @ 3.30 heavy packing and shipping lots.
Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 17,500; quotations ranged at \$5.50 @ 5.70 Christmas beefs, \$5.00 @ 5.15 choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.50 @ 5.00 good to choice do., \$4.10 @ 4.50 fair to good, \$3.60 @ 4.10 common to medium do., \$3.50 @ 3.90 butchers, steers, \$3.80 @ 4.50 stockers, \$3.35 @ 4.00 feeders; bulls, \$3.50 @ 4.00 cows, \$2.40 @ 3.15 heifers, \$1.75 @ 3.75 hogs, oxen and stags, \$2.80 @ 4.20 Texas steers, and \$2.50 @ 3.50 veal calves.
Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 19,000; sales ranged at \$2.35 @ 3.50 western, \$1.50 @ 3.00 Texans, \$1.50 @ 3.75 natives and \$2.50 @ 3.40 lambs.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.
John Morris, of Chicago, pleaded guilty to the police to passing two forged checks to the amount of \$100. He said that he was starving.
The turnpike warfare in Kentucky has endangered if not destroyed \$1,000,000 of property.
While Dr. George A. Hibbert and his wife were out driving at Chicago all his surgical instruments and jewelry were stolen from his home.
Anna E. Coleman, of Nobel Centre, Mich., has left for Cuba to enlist as a nurse in the rebel army.
The city of Chicago has a job that is going a-begging. An assistant engineer is wanted for the new smallpox hospital.
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FOR
Real Estates,
Loans and Insurance.
call on

HUGHES & STERLING,
Kling Block.

Coal and
Wood!

I want to tell the trade one thing, that is, you will never get anything but the best goods from me at prices that defy competition. Don't forget my residence is the first door south of office.

Please give me a call.

Yours Respectfully,

John E. Moyer,
Office N. Crawford Av. Tel. 83



Guitars, Mandolins, Banjo's!

Great Reductions
in Prices....

The cheapest Washburn was \$22.00 last season; NOW REDUCED to \$15.00. The Washburn instruments are the best in the world. The manufacturers could make nothing better for ten times the price asked.

Large Stock of
Musical Goods.

J. J. MILLER'S Music Store
160 Galena Ave.

Pure Buckwheat
Flour!

New York Maple
Syrup!

New York Apples!

Geo. D. Laing,

119 Galena Avenue.

CEO. SHAVER,



Livery and Boarding Stable

New and Second-hand
Buggies for sale.

113 First Street, Telephone 34.

For
Fancy
Groceries.....

Call on

Denny & Reynolds,

Telephone 57. 83 First Street

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SHAW & SON, EDITORS.

PUBLISHED BY
B. F. SHAW PRINTING COMPANY.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Entered at Dixon P. O. as Second-class matter

TERMS:
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DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

C. H. STACKPOLE, MANAGER.
Telephone.....Number 5

University Extension.

The third in the series of University Extension Lectures was delivered last evening by Prof. Sparks to a highly appreciative and to a somewhat larger audience than has before greeted him.

His subject for the evening was "Thomas Jefferson and Independence," a subject which comes closer to the hearts of the American people than any other in the country's growth. Briefly outlining the speaker's thought, he said, we live in an age of conventions: societies, clubs and organizations of all kinds meet in convention every year to discuss their issues and strengthen their purposes, from the smallest society to the grandest of all our institutions—the convention which gathers at Washington to make our laws and direct our national affairs.

It is our purpose to project our minds back to the beginning of conventions in this country. In place of the comforts we have now, the speaker contrasted the difficulties then attending the assembling of people from different sections of the country—the absence of railways and bridges and the scarcity of taverns. Through the untiring energy of Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty the committee of correspondence arranged between the colonies to hold annually a general congress. Deputies were appointed, and on the first Monday of September in the year 1774, fifty-five men gathered at Philadelphia and organized the first Continental Congress. They came from all directions. The five delegates from Boston started nearly a month before and on horseback and in chaise they forded streams and plodded through dust, stopping at the towns on the way to talk to the people and explain that the intolerance of England was not centered upon the colony of Massachusetts, but that she was suffering with the others.

The speaker gave a very entertaining description of the delegates and the attention they attracted as they wended their way from the tavern down the streets of Philadelphia to Carpenter's Hall, the scene of their future deliberations, and "conscious of the impending perils of the movement," resolved "that all their deliberations should be kept inviolably secret," except such as they should resolve to publish. It is said of this congress that "it is the grandest and most important assembly ever held in America, and that the all of America is entrusted to it and depends upon it." A body of greater men, of purer purposes, of nobler aims or devoted patriotism, never met together or crowned a nation's annals. Here for the first time these men came into contact with each other. Very few of them had ever been outside of their own colony before. They had no thought of radical means; they came to air their grievances, and having thus met they adjourned until the next May "unless their grievances are redressed."

In the meantime the Battle of Lexington was fought; troops began to gather; the war was on; America was in arms. Bloodshed compelled active measures. This act of violence crystallized the feeling in the colonies. The danger was now a national danger. While the first congress merely met to discuss the issues, the delegates came together in May as an active congress. To be sure they were without a president, without vessels on the high seas, without an army and without ambassadors at a single foreign court, yet they dared to wage war with Great Britain. More war measures were necessary. General Ward, who was commanding the troops in Massachusetts, was not efficient enough in organizing, there must be a Commander-in-Chief. While the Battle of Bunker Hill was being fought, congress appointed George Washington to command. This was an important step toward union: northern troops were to be commanded by a southern general. Even at this time the colonies did not think of independence. They still hoped for a reconciliation and sent their third petition to King George. This petition was even more modest in its demands than the previous ones, so much so that it was called the "olive branch." But this had no influence with the King; he could not comprehend the colonies; he was still determined to humble the Massachusetts colony, not knowing the effect his action would have. He did not even speak of them as Englishmen but called them Americans, and issued a proclamation stating that America was in a state of rebellion.

It was now necessary for congress to make the people see the issues as they saw them, and this was done through the medium of pamphlets. The one which stirred the people most pro-

foundly was written by Thomas Paine, and called "Common Sense," appealing directly to the hearts and hearthstones. Since the bloodshed at Lexington and Charleston, Falmouth had been burned, Norfolk bombarded, and General Washington, concluding triumphantly the leaguer around Boston, was as open and efficient an enemy of England as if he had been a Frenchman or Spaniard. It was time to transmute him from a rebel into a foreigner. Nor had the members of congress any chance of escaping the hangman's rope unless this alternative could be accomplished. For all prominent men, alike in military and in civil life, it was now independence or destruction. Virginia instructed her delegates to move that congress should declare "the United Colonies, free and independent states," and on June 7th Richard Henry Lee offered resolutions accordingly. It appeared that certain of the colonies were not quite ready for this move but were fast advancing to that state, and to give the sentiment time to ripen and for them to instruct their delegates, further discussion was postponed until July 1. But to prevent loss of time, when debate should be resumed, congress on June 11th appointed a committee charged to prepare a declaration of independence, so that it might be ready at once when it should be wanted. The members, in the order of choice by ballot, were: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. When the committee came together Thomas Jefferson was pressed by his colleagues unanimously to undertake the draft, which he did. There were many orators in the country, but few writers. Jefferson's special fitness for the task was made clear by Prof. Sparks, who also paid an eloquent tribute to the character of the man. He then followed the document in its debates during July 2 and the following day and until its final acceptance at a late hour on July 4.

At the close of his lecture, Prof. Sparks took up his "after talk" and kept the rapt attention of his hearers during a forty-minute rapid talk upon the experiences of Silas Dean and Benjamin Franklin at the French court seeking for aid, and of the work of Patrick Henry at home and the election of Washington as commander of the army.

On account of other engagements it is found necessary to bring the next two lectures of the course close together. They will be delivered Saturday evening, Dec. 19 and Monday evening, Dec. 21. The last of the series will be given some time in January. Prof. Moulton's lectures will begin in February and be delivered fortnightly.

BOYER-BROWER MEETINGS.



EVANGELIST BOYER.



SINGER BROWER.

The above renowned evangelist and singer will commence a series of meetings, Wednesday evening, December 9th, in the stone church, corner of Second street and Hennepin avenue and continue each succeeding night until further notice.

Won Their Suit.

Ben Edelstein this morning received word by telegram that the Edelstein estate had won its suit in Judge Goggin's court, Chicago, against the Independent Order of Forresters. The suit was brought to recover three thousand dollars of insurance from the order on the life of our citizen's brother, Israel Edelstein, who died some three years ago. A judgement was given the estate for principal and interest.

Too Late.

Clerk—Anyone waiting on you, miss?
Miss Hayseed—Yes, I thank ye: Si Cloverdale has been waitin' on me this two year.—Judge.

—Daniel Besie is sick.
—Miss Sakie Laehy is ill.
—J. E. Lewis is up from Amboy.
—Leonard Andrus is in Chicago.
—Henry J. Todd is on the sick list.
—Blake Grover's infant child is very sick.
—R. J. Kewin arrived home last night.
—Mrs. Jas. Fee of west Second street is ill.
—C. J. Rosbrook went east this morning.
—C. W. Dawson went eastward this morning.
—Mrs. J. Swartley, of Sterling, is here today.
—L. D. Pitcher went to Sublett on a this morning.
—Geo. W. Hawley left for Chicago this afternoon.

—J. J. Wilkinson, of Sterling, is in our city today.

—Attorney H. L. Coffey has gone to Freeport on business.

—Arthur Emmitt returned from a business trip last evening.

—Geo. Keeling, a hardware merchant of Amboy was in Dixon yesterday.

—Mrs. Agnes Jones returned yesterday from a visit with relatives in Morrison.

—Rosbrook's roller skating rink will be open tonight with music by Military Band.

—J. McAlpine and C. A. Steinmann went east on this morning's early train.

—Thomas Beard, the general agent for the Erie Dispatch, was in our city this morning.

—R. Jones, the North Side merchant, returned last evening from a business trip to Chicago.

—W. W. Gilbert, E. A. Watson and C. E. Parsons, were east bound passengers this morning.

—L. W. Livingston started for Pennsylvania this morning. He expects to be away sometime.

—The Christian Church people will give a chicken pie sociable at Union Hall Friday evening.

—Clark Powell, the old time nurseman of Sterling, passed through here today enroute for Polo.

—Joseph Stern is confined to his room at the Nachusa House with a severely sprained ankle.

—Uriah Stroup went east on an early train this morning. Business of importance called him away.

—Frank Jacobs, who is with C. B. Curtis was compelled to go home this morning on account of sickness.

—Wm. Fargo came out from Chicago last evening to visit her mother, Mrs. J. B. Fargo, who is very sick.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. J. Bennett, who have been visiting relatives in Erie, returned home Saturday evening.

—Mrs. John A. Deiter and son are visiting in Chicago with her cousin, Mrs. Fred Walton, expecting to be absent about a week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Ogle returned last evening from their wedding visit in Morrison and are now at home on Monroe avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Richart, of 63 East Third street, are the happy parents of a bouncing baby boy that came to their home Sunday.

—Rev. O. H. Cessna announced last evening that he desired to meet all the young people of his church and congregation tonight at the church.

—Mr. Baird, of the firm of Davis & Baird, came home from from Chicago today with his two daughters, leaving his wife in the city for a longer visit.

—The young people of the Methodist church and congregation are requested to be at the Methodist church tonight. There will be a special meeting for them.

—The West End Cinque Club was entertained at the Thomas Gorbam home on West Fourth street last evening. Head prizes were won by Miss White and John Loftus.

—The Iowa anti-cigarette law is no good. The "original package" decision of the higher courts knocks it out. A retail package of cigarettes is an original package, and as long as it is not broken it can be sold by the dealer. On this line the tobaccoists of Des Moines have again begun to sell cigarettes to all comers, and those of other towns are right after them. The law means well, but like other well-meaning laws in that state, it won't work. The Clinton cigarette fiends will be interested in noticing that "stuffs off."

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Best Bargains Ever Offered

Our Customers in Black Dress Goods!



22 inch Black Brocade
Dress Silk.....89c

Large Cotton Down
Silkoline Comforts...\$2.25

Japanese Tinsel Crepe,
worth 25c, for.....12½c

AT THE

I. B. Countryman Co.

See our Juvenile X-Mas Books.

WE HAVE

Too many Cloaks, Blankets Underwear and Ladies' Skirts, and in order to move them we will for the next 10 days make some Big Reductions in prices.

10 pieces Renfrew Table Damask, 60 inches wide, warranted fast colors, @ 25c per yard.

We are head-quarters for Selz, Schwab & Co's Shoes, and will save you money.

Thompson Bros.,

AUSTIN'S OLD STAND.

Watch This Space for the Bee Hive Advertisement!

We Fight With Prices and Win Business.....

A great many people make up their minds about what they want to pay for a pair of Shoes, and then go and get shoes to fit their price.

Others' decide on the style of shoes they want, and get shoes to fit their minds.

And "there are others" that patronize a certain store and pass a half dozen others to buy of that particular one.

We make a practice of trying to fit everybody's PRICE, MIND and FEET, better than they ever were fitted before.

If you want a particular style, if its a good thing, we've got it.

If you want to pay a certain price, and haven't placed the price too high, it's here.

If you have a particular store to trade, and it isn't this store, its because you don't know what this store can do for you.

FORD'S SHOE STORE



Charles H. Eastman,

Successor to

Hyde's Book Store,

No. 3 Opera House Block.



Fashionable Overcoats.....

If you want the best you are sure of not missing it by getting one from our elegant stock. We have cut the prices and can offer you a very desirable line at \$8 63, in drabs, browns, blues and blacks, former prices \$12.00 to \$20.00.

Jas. H. Todd & Son,
118 Galena Avenue.

Save Your Money
and invest it in a good Building Lot. Can sell you good lots at \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175 and \$200. Will accept

Small Monthly Payments.

Make a safe investment

LOVELAND & STITELEY.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

Bring in Your *

Cutters

And have them Repainted and Repaired for Winter use.

Paul G. Lord's,
21 River Street.

For Rent.

Dwelling of Clark Butler in Highland Park. Good Barn and large garden.

A. S. Hyde & Co.
Rooms 2 and 3 Opera Block.

Protection

is what we give you against high prices.

8 pounds Ginger Snaps.....25c
Butter Milk Soap, per box.....05c
Copper Bottom Boilers.....90c
Shoe Dressing, per bottle.....05c
Crushed Java Coffee, per pound.....15c
Bargains in Gloves and Mittens at

W. C. JONES, 405 Depot Av.
Telephone No. 127.

Leave Your Order

for.....

Turkeys,
Ducks, Chickens,
Oysters, Shrimps, Celery,
Lettuce, Radishes,
Cucumbers,

at.....

W. C. Godfrey's,
25 First Street.

Leave Your Order

for Marangues,
"Maccaroons,
"Lady-fingers,
"Fruit Cake,
"Ice Cream,
"Fruits,
"Nuts,
"Oysters, &c., &c.

AT.....

C. E. GROVE,
The Baker.

55 First St.

NOTES ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PREPARED BY IRA W. LEWIS, DIXON.

LESSON 11, DEC. 13, 1896. PROVERBS 23: 15-25.

WISDOM'S CAUTIONS AGAINST INTemperance.

Wisdom is right judgment, discretion or sagacity: the right use of knowledge. In this lesson wisdom is represented as a father counseling his son.

V. 15. The wise heart will be distinguished for obedience, Deu. 4: 5-6 and humility, 1. Kings 3: 7-8. Where is the source of wisdom? Prov. 2:6. What is the highest wisdom? Prov. 11:3 last-cl. What reward is promised to soul-winners? Dan. 12:3. What gives a parent the greatest joy? 3rd John 4. Can man grieve God? Psa. 95:10, and Heb. 3:10. Can man cause the Lord joy? Zeph. 3:17.

V. 16. The "reins" represent the deepest and strongest emotions. We speak right things, (1) when we speak of God's praise and righteousness; Psa. 35:28, (2) when we speak His word faithfully, Jer. 23:28 (3) when we speak sound doctrine, Titus 2:1. We speak wrong things (1) when we speak with a double heart, Psa. 12:2, (2) when we speak mischievous things, Psa. 38:12, (3) when we speak evil one of another, James 4:16. If the heart be wise the mouth will speak right things. Mat. 12:34 and Prov. 16:23.

V. 17. The triumphing of the wicked is short, Job. 20:4-5, while the afflictions of good, if the patiently borne, brings eternal reward. 2 Cor. 4:17. Give an example of a good man becoming envious of sinners. Psa. 73:2 &c. Show how he recovered from his envy? Psa. 73:16-19. Then envy not the wicked in his prosperity, but remember the promise, Matt. 6:33. "The fear of the Lord," which is the beginning of wisdom (Psa. 111:10) is a filial, reverential fear, consistent with love and brings no torment, see 1. John 4:18.

V. 18. "Surely there is an end," a sequel, a reward, a reckoning day when impartial justice will be dealt out; and this is as certain as harvest follows seed time.

V. 19. To "guide thine heart in the way" is very important, see Prov. 4:23, but the person who thinks he can guide his own heart makes a fatal mistake. "O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps" (Jer 10:23 see also Pro. 21:2) It was here that Solomon made the mistake of his life; he was wise and knew it; he trusted in his wisdom, let go of God's hand and fell. He found he could not guide his own heart, and so for a warning to others God inspired him to write, on two different occasions, "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Pro. 14:12 and Prov. 16:25. How then shall we guide our hearts? Psa. 37:5 and Phil. 4:8.

Vs. 20-21. Gluttony is one form of intemperance, it enfeebles both mind and body and is, therefore, a sin. If "poverty" and "rags" were the worst of the drunkard's fate, it would not be so dreadful; but after you have added shame, disgrace, wretchedness and remorse, you have shown only the earth side of the picture, see 1 Cor. 6:10. We are told that there is in the markets a brand of whiskey called "horn of plenty." A certain writer says it is well named, for out of it comes

"Plenty of poverty, plenty of pain
Plenty of sorrow, plenty of shame,
Plenty of hopes broken and sealed
Plenty of graves in the potter's field."

—The Royal Legion.
V. 22. When we have shown our parents all the kindness in our power, we still owe them a debt we can never pay, and their age and feebleness should admonish us that our opportunities for showing our gratitude and love to them will soon be past.

V. 23. Jesus said "I am the way, the truth and the life"; John 14:6. We "buy the truth" when we accept Christ, and give up sin, selfishness, and sinful pleasures. We sell the truth when we give up principle for pleasure or virtue for popularity.

The things we value most we do not barter away. The Capitol building at Washington, though costing only about \$20,000,000, is not for sale. Queen Victoria's crown contains 2,783 diamonds of various kinds, besides five rubies, seventeen sapphires and two hundred and twenty-seven pearls, cost an enormous sum, yet it is not for sale; yet more valuable by far is truth—divine truth—which many of us forsake for the transitory pleasures and vanities of this life. Why not say with David, "Thy testimonies have I taken for an heritage forever." Psa. 119:111.

Badly Hurt.

Noah G. Bittner, machinist at Brink's planing mill, was seriously injured at the mill this morning. He was struck in the face by a piece of timber, which cut a deep gash in his forehead and drove a splinter behind the eyeball. Dr. C. A. Robbins extracted the splinter and dressed the wound.

—C. B. Curtis returned yesterday from an extended trip in Connecticut.

Ostrom-Hillis Meetings.

Mr. Ostrom concluded his work in Dixon last evening with one of the most enthusiastic and helpful meetings yet held.

The Methodist church was crowded even into the class rooms in the Sunday-school room. Dr. Ostrom preached a most impressive sermon from the text "How can I sin against God." The after meeting was conducted in a most novel manner. The official members of the church were invited to the front. Then the christian people formed a line reaching around the large church and Sunday-school room with lines down the isles.

Mr. Hillis lead the congregation in singing "We're Marching to Zion." Others were invited to join the company and quite a number expressed their desire to be Christians.

These meetings have been most helpful to the church and to the community and surely left a most excellent spirit all through the city. Dr. Ostrom and Mr. Hillis go at once to Marinette, Wis. There will be special meetings tonight and Wednesday night at the Methodist church.

SUBURBAN SIFTINGS.

Hints and Happenances in Surrounding Towns and Villages.

HARMON.

Dec. 7.—The recent fine weather has been very favorable for the farmers to do their work; most of them are through picking corn.

There has been considerable sign painting going on here. Hill. Swartz Bros., Zeller and Hutchison have had their places of business well lettered, representing their business. Mr. Kugler had a sign put over his creamery. They are all having the body of their buildings painted.

Mr. Kugler has put a fine monument at the grave of his wife; the finest in the cemetery.

Large quantities of grain are being stored in this place; farmers are drawing corn every day.

Samuel Manning is preparing to build on his place.

Charles Williams is down with the measles at McWilliams' place.

Joseph Sprinkle, of Marion, is very sick and has been for some time.

The boys and girls of our town enjoy their evenings skating on the ice; it seems to be fine sport for them.

Mr. Kugler does considerable grinding feed for the farmers.

Our blacksmith has been very busy of late shoeing horses.

David Hill will soon be ready to move into his new house.

Samuel Manning was having some wood sawed into stove lengths by engine power.

Our school is prospering very nicely under the tutorage of C. L. Craig, teacher of the grammar department, and Miss Peckham of the primary department. Nihil.

FRANKLIN GROVE.

Dec. 7.—Miss Maggie Troup went to Amboy for a few days visit.

Miss Eulalia Wolf is home from Rockford.

Miss Gertie Buck is home from Evanston this week.

Mrs. Pollock of Ashton was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Tremont Lahman, last week.

Mrs. Bessie Byers of Nebraska has come to spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. Susan Forbs.

Forest Linnale, who has been bracking for the C. & N. W. R'y, was caught between two cars and died Saturday from his injuries.

The Wm. Dysart monument is in place at the cemetery and is a fine piece of work, and B. J. Giddings is also putting up a new monument that is very fine.

The skating has been good on Franklin Creek during the last week and many from here have been in attendance.

Notice has been received that H. S. Jordan, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place has been called to New Castle, Pa.

Rev. O'Neal has been holding revival services at M. E. church and the meetings have been well attended and much interest displayed.

HARD TIMES.

Everybody knows that times have been hard and not only has the wage-earner suffered for the necessities of life, but the merchant has lost heavily through the diminution of sales, the failures have been many and only a fortunate few have survived. The slack condition of trade has of course been felt most by firms carrying large stocks of goods which they have been unable to turnover, live merchants are now striving to unload all surplus goods before the New Year which practically closes the season for three months. Among the energetic firms stands Messrs. John D. Parsons & Co., carrying a large stock of Shoes and Men's Furnishing, they stood first and foremost as inaugurators of Saturday sales, heretofore having confined their efforts to increasing business on that day through efficient and far-reaching advertising, as a departure from this rule you will find on another page of this sheet and on large bills enclosed in this paper an attractive description of goods and a list of prices offered to the people of Dixon and Lee county for 10 days, beginning Thursday, December 10th, and ending Saturday, 12 o'clock p. m., December 19.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

The fashionable overcoat for dressy wear is made of plain black cloth, moderately heavy and of the same goods as the evening suit.

The plain white shirt front, with two buttonholes for plain gold, white enamel or pearl shirt buttons, is the accepted style for evening dress.

Overcoats for dress occasions may be made with or without capes. The wearer has his choice, there being nothing arbitrary but that the fashion adopted is becoming.

Trousers fit rather more snugly than before, especially for evening wear. Those for business suits are, for average sized men, 19 inches around the knee and 17½ inches at the foot.

Shoes are again changing shape, and the extremely pointed styles are going out. Russet leather has been discarded by fashionable people, and the return to the old time high polish is one of the certainties of the coming season.

The well dressed man has his clothes made with an eye to his particular style. He studies his own points and never takes a garment just because "it is so handsome" or because some recognized leader has ordered one of that sort.

The silk hat for the coming season is moderately high and slightly bell shaped as to crown, with brim curled close to the body of the hat. The derby has a suggestion of bell shape, and a brim close and very much curled. Black and several shades of brown are the popular colors.

The frock coat is worn for afternoons for church and for all receptions that occur before candlelight. With the frock coat is worn the waistcoat of white linen, duck or light cloth, usually in a delicate shade of tan. Dark gray trousers are the proper style for this costume. They may be striped or in a fine mixture, as preferred.—New York Ledger

It seems clear that Great Britain has at last conceded the main, the essential point urged by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney and will "leave out" the question of rightful jurisdiction over the country claimed alike by Venezuela and British Guiana to a board of impartial arbiters.—Boston Globe.

Amusement, Business and Local Items

The Military Band will furnish music tonight at Rosbrook's Roller Skating Rink. 34tf

Why not come in this evening to the sale at 7:30. Lots of goods at bargains. You open your face and you get the goods. No. 12 East First street. 2312

Hacks to trains or to any part of the city. Leave orders at L. E. Edwards store, Galena avenue: evenings or Sundays at the Nachusa House; or telephone to stable on third street at any time. Telephone No. 133. 14tf

URIAH STROUP.

Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice, and Pitcher is the only one in Dixon who sells it. It is the Assumption. 26tf

A. I. Gage is now running hacks to all trains, or any part of the city. Day calls leave at Parker's, telephone 45; night calls at Hotel Bishop, Telephone 135. 26tf

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Will find a nice variety of books and booklets very cheap at No. 12 East First street. 3312

COAL.

The celebrated Moweaqua fine sootless coal is the best coal for the money mined. It holds fire over night, burns to a white ash, and makes very little soot. We keep a stock of lump, egg and nut sizes always on hand. Send in your order for a sample load. Telephone No. 93. W. A. SCHULER. 2916

THE HUB CIGAR.

A fresh 10-cent cigar for 5 cents at J. R. Pollock's, 103 Galena Ave. 94tf

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH DONOVAN?

He's all right. He handles Armour & Co's Meat. For choice cuts give him a call. Low prices, prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. 321f

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES.

On December 24, 25, 31, 1896, and January 1, 1897, The Chicago & North-Western R'y will sell excursion tickets at low rates to all points on the North-Western Line and Union Pacific System, within 200 miles of selling station, good for return passage until January 4, 1897, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents, Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Personally Conducted Tour Through Mexico.

The North-Western Line has arranged for a personally conducted tour through Mexico, under the auspices of Mr. J. J. Grafton, the well known excursion manager. The party will unite at Chicago and leave there Tuesday morning February 2, 1897, in a special vestibuled train of palace sleeping cars, observation cars and dining cars, which will be their home for the entire trip. During the tour, which will consume thirty days, all of the cities and almost every place of interest in this wonderful country will be visited. To accommodate those who desire to remain longer than thirty days, arrangements will be made for the extension of the time limit of tickets. Illustrated pamphlets and full information as to rates, etc., will be furnished on application to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry. Dec31s

Hot Water Bottles....

In Plain and Covered Rubber.

D. S. HORTON.

Prescription Druggist, Dixon, Ill.

Read our "ad" on page 7.
Dixon Crockery and Tinware Co.



Cuss The Buttonholes!

Even Santa Claus would do it, if he had to tussle with the shirts that some men wear.

Be a sensible little Santa Claus. Buy your husband something that he really needs. For instance, a half-dozen good shirts, and a really pretty tie, instead of the monstrosity he wears. Zero prices.

Yours to Please,
YATES & SMITH,
NO. 6, EAST FIRST STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME

To protect your Stock Tanks. The Best TANK HEATER can be found at

Chas. G. Smith's,
NO. 6, River St., Dixon, Ill.

THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 12 First St., Dixon, Ill.

E. Rothschild & Bros., of 203 and 205 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., wholesale clothiers and manufacturers, have sold their entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, consisting of Suits and Overcoats, to A. M. Rothschild, President of the Plymouth Clothing House of Dixon, Illinois, at prices way below actual value. This immense lot of clothing has been distributed among his various stores in different sections of the United States, and the Dixon store, "The Plymouth" got its share. The goods are here, and we begin today the Greatest Slaughter Sale on High Grade Clothing ever attempted by any solvent concern. For further particulars regarding this immense purchase see our "ad" on page 3; read every item carefully and come prepared to buy for future use, as never again will such Bargains as we offer be at your disposal.

The PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE.
No. 12, FIRST STREET, Dixon Ill.

EXECUTIVE REVIEWS

On the Momentous Subjects Before the People.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Insurgent Sympathizers Will Not Find Very Much Comfort in the Document.

NO RECOGNITION FROM UNCLE SAM

The Insurgents Have Not Yet Made Good Their Title To Be Regarded as an Independent State—The President Recommends the Retirement of the Greenbacks as a Remedy for the Financial Situation—The Venezuela Boundary Dispute—The Wilson Tariff Bill Favored—Legislation for Control of Trusts.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Following is the final message of President Cleveland to congress:

To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehensions, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

The president then says that in obedience to constitutional requirement he submits certain information as to national affairs with such suggestions as his judgment approves, and that he shall omit details regarding domestic and foreign matters that are contained in departmental and other reports submitted to congress. He then refers to Turkey and the Armenians, stating that he would like to assure congress that the European powers, having treaty rights to interfere had mitigated the shocking features of the situation. This he says has not been done and that reports of bloody butcheries are still all too frequent. With reference to our own action he says we have left nothing undone to protect those coming under our care, and that our efforts will not be relaxed.

The claim of American citizens for indemnity for loss of property will be pressed, although the validity of these demands has been admitted by Turkey, in spite of the strongest evidence of the actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the destruction. Happily no American life has been taken. He closes as follows on the subject:

I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so mars the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of world people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

TACKLES THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Not Much Comfort for the Followers of Maceo and Gomez.

The president then takes up the Cuban question, and says:

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to see that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaboard and all the considerable towns, the insurrection will still cover at least two-thirds of the island country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurrection will be maintained, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms.

If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But that exception being made, the country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been, in fact,) a government merely on paper. Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open or pitched battle, and the decisive result might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipments could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage.

But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose its own ground, that can choose the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from the beleaguered position, and when all the advantage of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, and where those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable.

They are also participated in by bands of marauders who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it was the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it, and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely: that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage of the enemy.

The president then goes on to say that the result of this policy will be the ruin of the entire island, and refers to our money interest in Cuba, estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000; also to the difficulty and cost of preventing filibustering, with the people's sympathies all with the rebels, together with the continual appeals for larger protection by the United States of Cuban-Americans. He says that the United States has been very forbearing in the matter, and that no other nation would have stood off so long. He continues as follows:

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents, and that the United States should be urged because timely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there, and the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged finally, that all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be made large in its proportions nor without a fearful loss of life.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Preceding the president refers to the determination of Spain to insist that the rebels shall lay down their arms before she grants the reforms which he gives her credit for being willing to grant, and thinks that determination not reasonable and adds:

It was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while the reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. * * *

Whatever circumstances may arise our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or the interference with its control by any other power. It should be added that cannot be reasonably assumed that the United States expatiates on the attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. * * *

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when the hope of a struggle for its re-establishment has deteriorated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we are obliged to recognize and discharge.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful consideration to the international duty we owe to Spain. Under the face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of justice, and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

With the foregoing the whole subject is dismissed and the president takes up the subject of reform in the consular service, which he advocates on merit system lines, and also urges the providing of residences for our ambassadors abroad. Then he takes up the seal question and says:

During the past year I have labored faithfully and with unfavorable conditions to secure better protection of seal life in the Behring Sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately dispatched commissioners to these waters to study the habits and condition of the seal herd and the results of their rapid decrease. Upon the reports of these commissioners, soon to be submitted, and with the exercise of patience and good sense on the part of all interested parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty co-operation may be secured for the protection against threatened extinction of seal life in the northern Pacific and Behring Sea.

Desiring to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of pointing upon some suggestions touching our present financial and its operation. This statute took effect on the 26th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as

a complete measure of tariff reform it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over \$6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as the cost of such articles beyond the necessities of the revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as a means of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessities of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this respect the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year.

There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected. The situation was such in December, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the treasury had forecast a deficiency of \$17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles, and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily account for the difference between the actual receipts and the secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficit. Indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue. We can not reasonably hope that our recuperation from the business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of acceleration and continuance.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonable economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard of gold and silver, while the reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. * * *

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Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as the cost of such articles beyond the necessities of the revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as a means of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessities of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this respect the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year.

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I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonable economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard of gold and silver, while the reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. * * *

Whatver circumstances may arise our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or the interference with its control by any other power. It should be added that cannot be reasonably assumed that the United States expatiates on the attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. * * *

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when the hope of a struggle for its re-establishment has deteriorated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we are obliged to recognize and discharge.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful consideration to the international duty we owe to Spain. Under the face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of justice, and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

With the foregoing the whole subject is dismissed and the president takes up the subject of reform in the consular service, which he advocates on merit system lines, and also urges the providing of residences for our ambassadors abroad. Then he takes up the seal question and says:

During the past year I have labored faithfully and with unfavorable conditions to secure better protection of seal life in the Behring Sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately dispatched commissioners to these waters to study the habits and condition of the seal herd and the results of their rapid decrease. Upon the reports of these commissioners, soon to be submitted, and with the exercise of patience and good sense on the part of all interested parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty co-operation may be secured for the protection against threatened extinction of seal life in the northern Pacific and Behring Sea.

Desiring to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of pointing upon some suggestions touching our present financial and its operation. This statute took effect on the 26th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as

a complete measure of tariff reform it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over \$6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as the cost of such articles beyond the necessities of the revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as a means of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessities of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this respect the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year.

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dency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purpose or interest of those managing the scheme.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in danger of dislodgement from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot, and interested in all that affords the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appendage to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but that of passive obedience, and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsibility and helpful citizenship.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the wide-spread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held, and the not unreasonable insistence that, whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character and prospects and usefulness cannot be otherwise than injurious. Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the law passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffectual, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts have not reached the difficulty. If the insufficiency of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done.

It should be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our government system, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that fear by means and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of the trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposefully to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states, or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

REFERS TO VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Some Remarks on Pensions, the Navy, Fortifications, Etc.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for the pensions during the year was \$138,214,761.34, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the pension rolls and expenses attending pension distribution amounted to \$142,206,550.53, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,640. Of these, 49,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increase of existing pensions.

The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States, but residing in foreign countries at the close of the last fiscal year was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the year was \$582,735.38. The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions during the current year ending June 30, 1897, is \$140,000,000, and for the preceding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary. The commissioner of pensions reports that during the last fiscal year 339 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 157 convictions resulted.

In my opinion based upon such statements as these and much other information and observation, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and rendering good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect the pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance.

When I have seen those who pose as the soldiers' friends active and alert in urging greater laxity and more recklessness in the distribution of pensions, and have seen those who, under selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses, so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude. The secretary calls attention to the public interests involved in an adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government. I deem it to be an important duty to especially present this subject to the consideration of the congress.

The organized militia numbers 112,879 men. The appropriations for its support by the several states approximate \$2,600,000 annually and \$400,000 is contributed by the federal government. Investigation shows these troops to be usually drilled and inspired with much patriotic interest. In many instances they are so drilled that they are equipped with a sudden call to active duty would find them inadequately prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy this condition and that every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and voluntary citizens for soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.

During the past year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and armament of fortifications along our seacoast, while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense. In connection with these * * *

The experience and results of the past year demonstrates that with a continuation of present careful methods the cost of the remaining work will be much less than the original estimate. The construction of 100 vessels for our navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted, the department having seen no necessity for radical changes in prior methods under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. It is proposed, however, to provide in every ship building contract, that the builder should pay all trial expenses and it has also been determined to pay no speed premiums in the future contracts. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two

new gunboats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

It is gratifying to state that our ships and their crews are relieved to be equal to the best that can be manufactured elsewhere, and that such notable reductions have been made in their cost, as to justify the statement that quite a number of vessels are now being constructed at rates as low as those that prevail in European shipyards.

It is most gratifying to note the satisfactory results that have followed the inauguration of the new system provided for by the act of May 28, 1893, under which certain federal officials are compensated by salaries instead of fees. The new plan was put in operation on the 1st day of July, 1896, and already the economy it enforces, its prevention of abuses, and its tendency to a better enforcement of the laws, are strikingly apparent. Detailed evidence of the usefulness of this long-delayed but now happily accomplished reform will be found clearly set forth in the attorney general's report.

Our postoffice department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, of allowances made for imperfections in the laws applied, so it is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$28,499,208.40. The total expenditures were \$90,626,296.84, exclusive of \$1,559,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,856,124.02, or 4.42 per cent.

The number of emigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2,799 were denied on various grounds prescribed by law and returned to the countries whence they came at the expense of the steamship company by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to \$4,131. It is reported that with some exceptions the immigrants of the past year were of a hardy laboring class, accustomed and able to earn a support for their families, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least \$5,000,000, though it was probably much in excess of that sum since only those having less than \$30 are required to disclose the exact amount and it is known that many have brought considerable sums of money to buy land and build homes.

Including all the immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year who were over 14 years of age, 28.33 per cent. were illiterate as against 20.37 per cent. of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year. * * *

There arrived from Japan during the year only 1,110 immigrants, and it is the opinion of the immigration authorities that the apprehension heretofore existing to the extent of a large immigration from Japan to the United States is without any substantial foundation.

The department of agriculture is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the government. From small beginnings it has grown to the present agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department and it must be confessed that the legislation relating to it has not always been directly in the interest of the practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, the public money has been appropriated fairly and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil. No expenditure has been more profitably made or more generally approved by the people. Under the present management of the department, however, it has been enhanced in every direction and at the same time strict economy has been enforced to the utmost extent permitted by congressional action. From the report of the secretary it appears that through careful and prudent financial management he has annually saved a large sum from his appropriations, aggregating during the year \$1,000,000 to the close of the present fiscal year nearly one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated. These results have been accomplished by a conscientious study of the real needs of the farmer and such a regard for economy as the genuine farmer ought to appreciate.

The secretary reports that the value of our exports of farm products during the last fiscal year amounted to \$570,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over those of the year immediately preceding. This statement is not the less welcome because of the fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the proportion of exported agricultural products to our total exports has decreased, and is off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in its proportion to our total exports is the more gratifying when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than \$75,000,000.

The weather bureau, now attached to the department of agriculture, has continued to extend its sphere of usefulness, and by an uninterrupted improvement in the accuracy of its forecasts has greatly increased its efficiency as an aid and protection to all whose occupations are related to weather conditions.

Progress made in civil service reform furnishes a case for the warmest congratulations. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and improve, economize, and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of 84,000 persons. The number of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1882. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896.

The civil service rules as amended during the last year provide for a sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing eligibility to better positions upon demonstrated efficiency and faithfulness. The absence of fixed rules on this subject has been an infirmity in the system more and more apparent as its other benefits have been better appreciated. In concluding this communication its last words are in an appeal to the congress for the most judicious use of the expenditure of the money it adds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guarantee of honest care save in the order of the public service, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

When our differences are forgotten and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed, and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow-countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1896.

Painting, House Decorating!

Those in need of Neat
Frescoing, Painting, Paper
Hanging or Artistic House
Decorating, should consult

A. E. Patrick.

Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomining.

Carriage Work a Specialty!
All Work Guaranteed!

JEROME F. McKENNEY,
Shop, 111 Hennepin Avenue.

Always sharp shod with the

Neverslip or Holdfast

one trial makes you a
friend for life.



Calks are removable, steel centered and consequently self sharpening. Can be removed and new ones inserted in a few minutes. Your horse is always ready for immediate use. By using these celebrated calks and shoes. All horseholders carry a set. For sale by

E. D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Dealers in Horse Shoes' Supplies,
233 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Illinois Central R.R.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper every Tuesday
and Saturday night from Chicago, connect-
ing at New Orleans with the Southern
Pacific's "Sunset Limited," for Los Angeles
and San Francisco. On these cars for

CALIFORNIA

VIA
NEW ORLEANS

THROUGH RESERVATIONS Chicago to the
Pacific Coast can be made. In addition, Pull-
man Tourists Sleeper every Wednesday
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE from Chicago
to San Francisco, via New Orleans, by
this same route. Also good connections to
the City of Mexico, via New Orleans, by the
Illinois Central and the Southern Pacific
Railroads. Ticket rate as low as by any
other route. Write for local ticket agent
for special California folder of Illinois Cen-
tral Railroad issue.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

at the low rate of One Fare for the Round
Trip, plus \$2.00.

SOUTH

Homeseekers' Excursions to all stations
north of Cairo and west of Fulton, Ky., on
the line of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo
& Mississippi Valley Railroads, except to
points between Brighton, Tenn., and Mem-
phis, and except New Orleans; also to certain
additional territory in the South and South-
east, from stations on its line west of and in-
cluding Iowa Falls, and between Jacksonville
and Lytle and Ryan and Cedar Rapids, on
November 16th and 30th and December 14th,
and all stations east of Iowa Falls and in
Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana on November
17th and December 1st and 15th. Tickets to
the above points will also be sold on Novem-
ber 16th and 30th and December 14th, from
stations in Illinois south of and including
Chicago and El Paso as far as Centralia. For
a copy of the Southern Homeseekers' Guide
for 1906, address at Manchester, Iowa, J. F.
Merry, A. G. P. A. For information in re-
gard to Railroad Lands in Southern Illinois
and in the famous Yazoo Valley of Missis-
sippi, address at Chicago, E. P. Skene, Land
Commissioner, I. C. R. R.

In addition to the above, homeseekers
tickets will be sold from stations in Illinois,
Wisconsin and Indiana, and stations in Iowa
east of and including Cedar Rapids to points
WEST AND SOUTHWEST

November 17th and December 1st and 15th, in-
cluding points on the Illinois Central west of
Iowa Falls, inclusive, and to Waverly.
Tickets and full information concerning all
of the above can be had of agents of the Cen-
tral Route and connecting lines.



Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never
known to distress but infal-
lible to relieve. When every-
thing else has failed to bring
you relief for headache, eye
trouble, stomach and liver
complaints, ask for
**THURSTON'S
PILLS.** By mail 25 cents
per package.

Two Friends.
The late Mr. H. C. Bunner, the editor
of Puck, and Lawrence Hutton were
the closest of friends. They began, says
Mr. Hutton, in his sad reminiscence
of his dead friend, published in The Book-
man, in that often desirable fashion,
"with a little aversion." Each avoided
even an introduction to the other until
fate actually threw them together, not
to be parted more. Their mutual "good
times" were dear at the moment and
"pleasant, too, to think on." There
was much "excellent fooling" there,
and when Hutton was married it but
added a third desirable member to the
company. The marriage itself shows on
what terms of happy nonsense they
lived. Mr. Hutton says:
He and Mr. Telford and I spent to-
gether at the Westmoreland and in
Bunner's rooms the last evening of my
single life. He had heard that luck
would be insured if the groom, on the
occasion of his marriage, would wear
"something old, something new, some-
thing borrowed and something blue." He
urged, therefore, my appearance
next day in a pair of socks procured es-
pecially by him for me. One was abso-
lutely unworn, the other had seen ser-
vice and was darned, but they were both
blue. And I must borrow them.
Mr. Telford, I remember, lent me a
necktie for the same purpose, and both
of those dear boys were married, when
their time came, in something blue that
was borrowed from me.
When Bunner was married, we sent
his wife a traveling clock as a wedding
gift, to which I attached a card bearing
these lines:
For old time's sake
Will you and H. C. B.
At this time take
The time from mine and me?
Time is, time was.
Let time be old or new,
The time for us
Are high old times with you.
To this the lady responded:
I lack the time, in spite of time from you.
To write the heartfelt thanks I feel are due.
But every passing hour while time endures
Shall speak to me and mine of you and yours.

One of the Rarest Books.
Among the books of a comparatively
recent date, if the seventeenth century
can be described as such, is, as the El-
zevir collector well knows, the famous
"Patisserie Francois," a small duodecimo
printed by Louys and Daniel Elzevir at
Amsterdam in 1655. A faulty and poor
impression of a work of little value
issued in Paris two years previously,
this book has become the most sought
after of all Elzevir works, just be-
cause it is wrongly thought to be the
scarcest. It has fetched prices reaching
in France as high as 4,600 francs. The
reason for the supposed rarity is of
course that, instead of being placed on
its first appearance on the shelves of the
curious or the studios, the little vol-
ume was thumbed to pieces by the
greasy hands of cooks and kitchen maids.
Genuine enthusiasts in the printer's art
have hoped to see the price diminished
in presence of the revelations lately
furnished concerning it. Its market
value, however, shows no signs of dimi-
nution, and that one copy, sold in
England during the last seven or eight
years, fetched at Sotheby's on June 10,
1895, the sale being that of Earl of
Orford, the preposterous price of £100.
—Gentleman's Magazine.

Must Conquer If They Want Shelter.
The German soldier, says the London
News, carries his own house on his back
—that is to say, his share of a shelter
tent. The stout pieces of waterproof
sheeting are joined together so as to
form three sides of a square, and the
men are saved from the worst in wind
and rain. The idea of the shelter tent
in sections is no new one. The French
had it many years ago in their tente
d'abri. It has many advantages. It re-
duces the baggage of the army, and it
enables the soldier to go into lodgings at
once on reaching the scene of the
bivouac.
Troops often suffer miserable discom-
fort in waiting for hours for their heavy
tents. The Germans have no faith in
these cumbersome contrivances. They have
often sent whole armies into the field
without any sort of shelter. Their the-
ory is that if the men win a battle they
will find all they want in the towns and
villages, and that if they lose it they
will have no time to pitch tents. The
shelter tent seems a compromise be-
tween these views.

Man's Bitterest Enemy.
"Sin is always man's bitterest en-
emy," writes Dwight L. Moody in
"Mr. Moody's Bible Class" in the La-
dies' Home Journal. "It separates him
from his Maker. It separates him from
his fellow beings. No position is too
high for sin to debase; no place so hal-
lowed but it seeks to corrupt; no home
so sacred but it seeks to destroy. 'Sin,
like holiness, is a mighty lever,' says
a distinguished divine. And what may
be the cause of the thousands of suicides
which have occurred during the past
year if it is not a loathing of self? It is
sin, then, which makes a man loathe
himself. It is sin which makes man's
life become a burden from which he so
often seeks to free himself by his own
hand."

Origin of the Sidesaddle.
The use of the side saddle for women
riders is traced to the time of Anne of
Bohemia, eldest daughter of the emper-
or of Germany, who married Richard
II of England. Previous to this date all
English women bestrode their horses in
manly fashion, but on account of a de-
formity this German bride was forced
to use a side saddle, and the custom be-
came general. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

What He Asked For.
A tramp tumbled out of a store, stood
on his ear a moment and then col-
lapsed in a heap.
"Hello!" cried a bystander. "What's
the matter?"
"Excuse me, pard," said the vag-
rant. "I just went in there and asked
that feller to help me out." —Philadel-
phia Record.

**The Discovery Saved His
Life.**
Dr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beavers-
ville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New
Discovery, I owe my life. Was taken
with La Grippe and tried all the physi-
cians for miles about, but of no avail
and was given up and told I could not
live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery
in my store I sent for a bottle and
began its use and from the first dose
began to get better, and after using
three bottles was up and about again.
It is worth its weight in gold. We
won't keep store or house without it."
Get a free trial at A. H. Tillson's Drug
Store.

A Cure for Headache.
As a remedy for all forms of head-
ache Electric Bitters has proved to be
the very best. It effects a permanent
cure and the most dreaded habitual
sick headache yields to its influence.
We urge all who are afflicted to pro-
cure a bottle, and give this remedy a
fair trial. In case of habitual consti-
pation Electric Bitters cures by giving
the needed tone to the bowels, and few
cases long resist the use of this medi-
cine. Try it once. Large bottles only
Fifty cents at A. H. Tillson's Drug
Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands,
Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions,
and positively cures Piles, or no
pay required. It is guaranteed to give
perfect satisfaction or money refunded.
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
A. H. Tillson, Druggists, Dixon, Illi-
ois.

What is a Guarantee.
It is this. If you have a Cough or
Cold, a tickling in the Throat,
which keeps you constantly coughing,
or if you are afflicted with any Chest,
Throat or Lung Trouble, Whooping
Cough, &c., and you use *Ballard's
Horehound Syrup* as directed, giving it
a fair trial, and it benefits you, we
authorize our advertised agent to
refund your money on return of bot-
tle. It never fails to give satisfaction.
It promptly relieves Bronchitis. Price
25 and 50 cents. Sold by Bunnell &
Barley.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.
This invaluable remedy is one that
ought to be in every household. It
will cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Frosted
Feet and Ears, Sore Throat and Sore
Chest. If you have Lame Back it will
cure it. It penetrates to the seat of
the disease. It will cure Stiff Joints
and contracted muscles after all other
remedies have failed. Those who
have been crippled for years have used
Ballard's Snow Liniment and thrown
away their crutches and been able to
walk as well as ever. It will cure you.
Price 50 cents. Sold by Bunnell &
Barley.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.
Are you bilious, Constipated or
troubled with Jaundice, Sick Headache,
Bad Taste in Mouth, Foul Breath,
Coated Tongue, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Hot Dry Skin, Pain in Back and be-
tween the Shoulders, Chills and Fever,
&c. If you have any of these symp-
toms, your Liver is out of order, and
your blood is slowly being poisoned,
because your Liver does not act promp-
tly. *HERBINE* will cure any disorder of
the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. It has
no equal as a Liver Medicine. Price
75 cents. Free trial bottle at Bunnell
& Barley's.

The length of life may be increased
by lessening its dangers. The major-
ity of people die from lung troubles.
These may be averted by promptly
using *One Minute Cough Cure*. Row-
land Bros.

Calling Cards for ladies and misses
in great variety, printed at this office

To cure all old sores, to heal an in-
dolent ulcer, or to speedily cure piles,
you need simply apply DeWitt's Witch
Hazel Salve according to directions.
Its magic-like action will surprise you.
Rowland Bros.

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
etc., neatly and promptly printed at
this office.

The old lady was right when she
said the child might die if they waited
for the doctor. She saved the little
one's life with a few doses of *One
Minute Cough Cure*. She had used it
for cough before. Rowland Bros.

**Programs printed on short notice at
this office.**

Soothing, and not irritating,
strengthening, and not weakening,
small but effective—such are the
qualities of DeWitt's Little Early
Risers, the famous little pills. Row-
land Bros.

**Receipts and checks printed at this
office.**

**First Class job printing done at this
office.**

**Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.**

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The ENTERPRISE Department Store, 111 Galena Ave.

You won't buy at jewelry
stores when you read these
remarkable low prices

BAND RINGS, gold filled,
warranted for 4 years, 18c
Same as above, wider, 35c

Ladies' Rings.
Brilliant sets
clustered in
the latest
shaped
mountings:

Studs.
Rolled gold, engraved, stone set, and all pearl, all
shapes and styles, per set of three
Pearl..... 25c
Gold..... 35c

Cuff Buttons.
Hundreds of patterns to select from, in
link, duplex, separable and lever,
from..... 5c and up

Corsage Sword Pins
Heavy plate, in gold or silver, with
chain..... 25c

Stick Pins
500 Patterns, ranging in price
from..... 5c up

Breast Pins
Enormous large selections, all heavy
rolled gold..... 10c and up

Salts and Peppers.
Sterling Silver Plated,
Richly Engraved, per
pair..... 25c

Napkin Rings
Engraved..... 5c and upwards

Men's Chains
In fire gilt, rolled gold, and
gold filled, 300 patterns.
Prices to suit all.

GOLD FILLED CHAINS.
warranted to wear five
years..... 75c

Silk Fob Chains,
Gold plated buckle, prices
from..... 25c up

Ear Rings
All sorts of mountings
settings, etc., prices
from 5c upwards.

U. S. CLUB SKATE.
Good hard steel..... 35c
Same as above, nickel
plated..... 58c

LADIES' SKATES.
Prices..... 60c upwards

Come in and
See Them.

"Message from Santa Claus to the New Store."
I have started from the North Pole with the most mag-
nificent selection of toys ever seen together
SANTA CLAUS.

There is but one real Top. Dep't. in
Dixon today and that is at the New
Store. Our display surpasses all former
efforts so far, that you can have no
conception of our great Holiday Ex-
position. Our entire store has been
turned into a

"Holiday Bazaar"

Magnificent display of DOLLS, TOYS,
WAGONS, and every conceivable play-
thing. AMUSING AND INSTRU-
CTIVE, at PRICES THAT SCARCELY
COUNT.

China Limb Dolls.
8 inch, Bisque head strong stuffed
bo y..... 4c
10 inch same as above..... 6c
12 inch Large hood, hard stuffed..... 8c
12 inch DRESSED Dolls, washable
head and arms, painted shoes and stock-
ings, stuffed hinge bodies..... 10c

Kid Dolls.
STOCKINGS AND SLIPPERS.
9 1/2 inch covered with finest imported
kid, long flowing hair, handsome im-
ported Bisque Heads showing teeth
..... 12c
Same as above, 17 inches long..... 20c
Same as above, Sleeping Eyes and
19 inches long..... 35c
Same as above ordinary eyes, 23 inches
long..... 50c

Felt Dolls.
These dolls are unequalled for durabil-
ity bodies covered with a strong grade
felt, strongly sewed, genuine Bisque
Head and hands, large eyes, small chub-
by mouth, long flowing hair 13 inches
long..... 20c
24 inches long..... 35c

Trumpets
Fancy colored tin, porcelain mouth-
piece 5c and upward.

MUSICAL TRUMPETS made to play
a number of tunes, any child can op-
erate it..... 22c

Toy Watches
Open face, fancy dial, fancy chain and
charm..... 5c
Same as above, Hunting case..... 10c
WATCHES THAT RUN when fully
wound, complete with chain and charm
..... 10c

Dominoes
Box wood neatly packed..... 10c

Harmonicas.
Richter, 10 keys..... 4c
Ludwig, 10 keys..... 8c
Celluloid, 10 keys..... 10c
Boehm, 10 keys,
decoupe..... 12c
Hohners, single or
double..... 14c

Toy Dishes
6 piece set, decorated..... 5c
20 piece set, decorated..... 11c
11 piece set, decorated, large..... 19c
11 piece set, decorated, extra large..... 33c

Dresden Dishes.
Richly decorated in gold and blue.
11 piece set..... 39c
21 piece set..... 75c
Toy Sad Irons (large) with stand com-
plete..... 8c

Watering Pots.
Small size, decorated..... 5c
Large size, decorated..... 9c

Complete line of.....

X-MAS AMUSEMENTS

SLEIGHS,
WAGONS,
HORSES,
DRUMS,
HORNS,

Iron Toys,
Rubber Toys.

Inspect Them Before Buying

Happy Holiday Sugges-
tions. Handsome Pres-
ents at little cost.

Cabinet Vases, Royal Worcester Ef-
fects..... 24c

Bohemian decorated crystal vases, va-
rious shapes and colorings, your
choice for..... 24c

50 sets Schlegelmilch china sugars and
creams, neat decorations, per set..... 24c

Delft blue creamers, gold handles..... 19c

MUSTACHE CUPS and saucers, hand-
somer decorated in neat floral ef-
fects, per pair..... 10c and up

Cologne
Tripple extract, in lan-
tern shaped bottles..... 5c

Tappan's extract, Lily of
the Valley, two 1/2 oz.
bottles packed in
box..... 24c

Peters & Price's extract
of White Rose, packed
in handsomely painted
box..... 24c

Painter's Palette, size
5x7, hand painted flow-
er pattern on front,
souvernir box tied with
silk ribbon, holds 1/2 oz. fragrant per-
fume..... 24c

Water Sets
In ruby, blue and pink opalescent, six
tumblers and pitcher..... 79c

Flint glass sets, apple blossom pat-
terns..... 79c

Albums
Plush back, richly
embossed, cellu-
loid cover..... 43c

ALL SILK Plush,
heavy ornament-
ed pages, gilt
edge..... 85c

Large Variety
to \$2 each.

Celluloid Novelties.

CABINET FRAMES, richly furnished
with tassels..... 4c

Better grade, celluloid, fancy escal-
loped edges, silk tassels..... 10c

Double frames, fancy colored celluloid,
joined with silk cords, trimmed with
silk tassels, per pair..... 24c

Necktie Boxes
Size 12x5x2, richly embossed, celluloid,
very odd and nice..... 69c

Glove Cases
Same as above..... 69c

**Work Boxes,
Toilet Sets,
Shaving Sets.**

Inspect Them Before Buying

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SHAW & SON, EDITORS.
PUBLISHED BY
B. F. SHAW PRINTING COMPANY.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Entered at Dixon P. O. as Second-class matter
TERMS:
Per Week.....10cts Per Year.....\$5.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
C. H. STACKPOLE, MANAGER.
Telephone.....Number 5

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
EAST BOUND WEST BOUND
A. L. Ex. 3:26 a.m. A. Pac. Ex. 1:25 a.m. A.
O. V. Lm. 4:30 a.m. A. O. V. Lm. 3:32 p.m. A.
Chic. Ex. 6:50 a.m. A. Ster. Ps. 7:14 p.m. C.
Ster. Ps. 7:08 a.m. C. Clint. Ps. 11:54 a.m. C.
Belle Pl. 11:35 a.m. C. Belle Pl. 4:00 p.m. C.
DeMn's Ps. 3:54 p.m. C. La. & Da. Ex. 2:30 p.m. A.
Clint. Ps. 5:26 p.m. D.

FREIGHT TRAINS CARRYING PASSENGERS.
Freight. 7:30 p.m. A. Clinton Fr. 6:35 a.m.
A-Daily. C-Daily ex. Sun. D-Sun. only.
F. L. MURRY, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SOUTH BOUND NORTH BOUND
Passenger. 3:25 a.m. Passenger. 11:55 p.m.
Passenger. 9:01 a.m. Passenger. 5:47 a.m.
LaSalle Ps. 6:46 p.m. Dubuque Ps. 3:46 p.m.
Freight. 11:45 a.m. Freight. 11:10 a.m.
+ Daily except Monday.
ANNA C. MEAD, Ticket Agent

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week commencing Dec. 6 '96.

	T.A.M.	I.A.M.	9 P.M.	Max	Min	Pre. P.
Sun.	31	34	32	36	31	0.3
Mon.	30	33	31	34	30	.T
Tues.	30	—	—	—	—	—
Wed.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat.	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE WEATHER.

The following is the weather forecast telegraphed us at 9:30 o'clock a. m. today from the government observatory at Chicago:

Showers this afternoon. Partly cloudy and warmer tonight, with showers in south portion. Wednesday fair.

JOS. STERN, Opera House Block. Successor to STERN BROS.

OUR SURPLUS STOCK.

Must be turned into money, we have piled up, stocked up more goods than we care or ought to have, and are willing to sacrifice profits in order to move them. Read the items below.

CLOAKS, CAPES and JACKETS

The most important Cloak Sale of the year, the handsomest and newest styles, at less than the original wholesale cost price. You can save from \$2.00 to \$6.00 on a cloak or cape by buying now.

UNDERWEAR.

Great Bargains—to see them is to acknowledge it.

- Ladies' Vests, heavy, ribbed, fleece lined, good value at 25c, each.....17c
- Ladies' Vests and Pants, all wool, natural gray, per suit.....\$1.25
- Ladies' Union Suits, extra heavy, ribbed, fleece, cheap at \$1.25, per suit.....89c
- Men's Shirt and Drawers, heavy natural gray, each.....47c
- Men's Double Fleece Shirts and Drawers, very heavy and fine quality, well worth 75c each, at.....47c
- Men's Best Quality, pure lamb's wool Shirts and Drawers, each.....88c
- Children's Fine Scarlet, Astrakhan wool Shirts and Pants, the actual value of these goods is \$1.00, choice for any size, each.....39c
- Boys Underwear in all qualities.

Black Dress Goods

The finest ever offered for the price. A chance to buy a handsome dress for a very little money.

Black, All Wool Dress Goods, 40-in wide, in rough and newest figured effects, also all wool Mohair Diagonals, 40-in. and 44-in. wide, per yard.....49c

Black Dress Goods, very latest styles, satin face, figured and rough effects, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard.....89c



CUPID'S CHOICE IN FINE SHOES should be relied on, as he knows he makes as many victims by a pretty foot clad in a dainty shoe as by any other attractive feature. Even Romeo praises Juliet's foot, "So light a foot ne'er hurts the trodden flower." Our new stock of Fall and Winter light, strong, comfortable shoes combines style, beauty and durability with reasonable prices.

Haley & Drew,
15 First Street

—The sale by the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's church will be held at the Nachusa House at 2 o'clock Friday the 11th, instead of Thursday the 10th, as heretofore announced.

—A certain obnoxious family who just lately moved in the vicinity of the North Side depot were told to "git" and "git" they did. A very welcome item for the neighborhood.

—Advertisements changed this evening: A. H. Tillson, Dixon Crockery & Tinware Co., John E. Moyer, Dixon Music Co., John D. Parsons & Co., T. J. Miller, J. H. Morris & Son, Joseph Stern.

—At the meeting of the R. A. M., Nachusa Chapter No. 56, the following officers were elected: W. H. Williamson, H. P.; Thomas Cheate, King; C. P. Williams, Scribe; S. S. Dodge, Treas.; E. W. Smith, Sec'y; D. H. Law, Jr., C. of H.; D. S. Horton, P. S.; W. S. Brierton, R. A. C.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Booth enroute to Franklin Grove from Denver, stopped this morning to visit at the Dr. W. W. Wynn residence. Mr. Booth has accepted a position at Columbus, Ohio, and they will go there to live. Mrs. Booth is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whitney of Franklin Grove.

—The Woman's Relief Corps extends an invitation to Dixon Post G. A. R. and Son's of Veterans to attend the fourth anniversary of the organization of the Corps on the evening of December 12th, to be held in their usual place of meeting.

CARRIE L. SWIGART, Secretary.

—Sterling Standard.—Where do the young boys get their cigarettes from? is the question which is agitating the minds of some of the members of the city council. It is said there is a man, who goes out west of town, and the boys meet him and buy themselves bunches of this poisonous stuff. It is also hinted that there is a certain dealer in the city who is selling them also.

—Grand Detour Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Venerable Consul, W. E. Sheffield, Worthy Adviser, Otis Prettyman; Excellent Banker, Thomas A. Foxley; Clerk, Mark A. Sheffield; Assistant Clerk, George F. Bymaster; Escort, W. Bry; Watchman, Fred W. Fox; Physician, James Pankhurst; Delegate to state meeting, C. E. Vandyke; Managers, David Wineburner, Amos Sheffield, Geo. F. Remmers.

—We have received from Miss Anna Todd, a member of the class, the program of the annual graduating exercises of the Hahnemann Hospital Training School for Nurses, to be held at Hahnemann College, 2813 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Thursday evening of this week. The class consists of eight young ladies from as many different towns in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, under the instruction of Miss Cora Overholt, and the address to the class will be delivered by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

—The Modern Woodman says: "The Royal Neighbors of America this month continues the excellent record made by that society, which places it in advance of any ladies' fraternal beneficiary auxiliary order in the country. They skip another assessment in December. Seven assessments were levied during 1896, but only six have been called, thus leaving the amount of the seventh assessment still in the hands of the local receivers, subject to call when needed in 1897. This record reflects great credit upon the management of the excellent young order.

—The constitution of Illinois provides among other things, that the governor shall hold office for the term of four years, "from the second Monday in January next after his election." According to this, on the 11th of January, next, John P. Altgeld will surrender his authority as governor, and Capt. Tanner will take the reins, and begin to "turn the rascals out." The constitution further provides that "the session of the general assembly shall convene at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January in the year next succeeding the election of members thereof, and at no other time unless as provided by the constitution," which will be in session January 6, 1897, five days before Governor-elect Tanner takes his office. Governor Altgeld will send one more message to the general assembly.

Women's Ages.

Somebody has discovered the curious fact that the reluctance of women to tell their age is no piece of modern sensitiveness. It is as old as the hills. In the Old Testament, although great numbers of women are mentioned, there is but one—Sarah, Abraham's wife—whose age is recorded.—New York Times.

Augustus paid for a grouse 30 cents; dove, 24 cents; partridge, 48 cents; duck, 60 cents; fat goose, \$3; hare, \$2.20 pheasant, \$1.60.

No kind of wheat now known exactly resembles that found in the coffins of the old Egyptians.

Will Have It.
That woman cannot throw at all
All know, yet poets sing—
And other people quite agree—
That she will have her fling.
—Detroit Tribune.

A Feminine Longing.
"How I wish I were poor once more."
"What for, you foolish woman?"
"So I could have some fun putting plants in old tomato cans."—Chicago Record

Even In This Rhyme.
The English language must be tough—
At least, that's what I've reckoned—
For it is still alive today
Though murdered every second.
—Truth.

WANTED.

A GIRL to do general housework. Enquire of Mrs. M. E. Tripp, 456 West First St. 3343*

YOUNG Ladies attending the college or employed in the shoe or milk factories, to act as agent for (Frozen Perfume). You can make a lot of money. Noons and evenings. Circulars free. Sample 25 cents. Secure an agency quickly.
The Ill. & Iowa Supply Co.,
Sterling, Illinois.
326*

SALESMAN—Salary paid weekly, experience unnecessary, permanent.
BROWN BROS. CO., Nurseries, Chicago.
Dec 20 34*

BOARDERS at Transient House, \$3.50 to \$4. second door north of N. W. Depot
3344W*

TO rent billiard or pool table by responsible party, with privilege of buying. Address B. care this office. 274f

FOR RENT.

VERY Cheap—2 fine office rooms.—Bay window front with sewerage water, and electric lights in Weigle building. LOVELAND & STITLEY. 344f

A NEW Hall—Bright and Clean—with modern improvements. See LOVELAND & STITLEY. 344f

THREE large rooms, three clothes presses, store room, hall, cellar, at 633 First street, cheap. 274f
A. L. HATCH.

FOR SALE.

VERY Cheap—My family horse and carriage single buggy and harness. Will sell together or separately. Can be seen at Kosbrook & Wasley's stable. GEO. F. READ. 344f

FARM of 125 acres, 8 room brick house, 5 barns, over 50 stalls, windmill, scales etc., adjoining Dixon on Franklin Grove road. Make offer. S. R. HARRIS, 189 LaSalle street, Chicago. 3446 & 501f

HERE'S A Snap. 4 lots in Hines Addition, 66 feet wide, \$125.00 to \$150.00 each. LOVELAND & STITLEY. 344f

10 White Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Scored above 90 at the recent Poultry Show. Also eggs in season. FRANK C. OLLER, 1st house north of 3rd St., 216 Douglas Avenue. 336*

\$3500 property in North Dixon for \$3,500 if taken at once. Call on or address C. B. MORRISON. 244f

STOVE—A Turner Zephyr stove in good repair; suitable for small store or large office. Enquire at A. S. C. Milk office. 674f

LOST.

PLUSH lap robe—found between Second and Monroe St. Loser call at this office and identify property. 344f

LADY'S enameled pin—wreath of daisies. Finder will receive reward by returning the same to 320 West Second St. 323*

STOP LOSING MONEY.

Speculate judiciously and avoid all risks: Our Co-operative Syndicate Plan, endorsed by leading financiers, an unprecedented success

10 PER CENT.
profit weekly; our record
NEW SYNDICATE NOW FORMING.
Prospectus giving full particulars, also Market Letter mailed free; write for it.
DeWOLF & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
Bank References. Broadway, N. Y. City.
30125

PARCEL DELIVERY.

THOMAS FITZPATRICK wishes to announce that he is now prepared to deliver goods to any part of the city at reasonable cost. Safe delivery guaranteed. Leave orders at Bunnell & Barley's Drug Store. 534time

When Others Fail

come to us for perfect satisfaction in

Tailoring....

Bennett & Miller,
118 Galena Ave., Leading Tailors.

400 New Fall and Winter Samples for Custom-made Clothing at C. A. Todd's.

All Wool heavy-weight Suits (trimmings guaranteed).....\$12.00.
Pants.....3.50.
Call at once and examine.

CHAS. A. TODD, Agent.
Room 18, Brown Block, up stairs.

TORNADOES!

Get insured before it is too late, with

Smith & Crabtree
Fire Insurance Agents.

COST SALE...

You know what that means if you attended our last one.

Shoes and Men's Furnishings

at manufacturers' cost, for ten days and closing

SATURDAY NIGHT,
at 12 p. m. Dec. 19th.

Shoes, shirts, underwear, socks, ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, hats, caps, suspenders, traveling bags, all at manufacturers' cost.

JOHN D. PARSONS & CO.

To Make Space for Holiday Goods the
FAMOUS, 5c and 10c Store,
will have their 3rd Annual Clearing Sale. A mighty Slaughter of all Seasonable Goods.

Groceries.

Santa Claus Soap, 9 bars.....25c
Family Soap.....25c
Yeast Foam per package.....3c
Large bottle Bluing.....4c
Corn Starch, 1 lb package.....4c
Gold Dust.....18c
50 cent Tea.....29c
Buttermilk Soap, per box.....5c
Sweet Chocolate.....5c

Dry Goods.

Fleece Lined Hose, 2 pair.....25c
Full sized Heavy Comfort.....69c
Men's Jersey Over-shirts.....49c
Large Marseilles Towels.....9c
Table Oil Cloth.....13c
Floor Oil Cloth—all widths (a 17 cents per square yard.

Notions.

Patent Hooks and Eyes.....2c
Basting Thread, 4 spools.....5c
Nursing bottle complete.....8c
Nickle Alarm Clocks, warranted.....89c
Corset Stays, per dozen.....4c
Corset Clips, per dozen.....8c
Machine Oil, large bottle.....5c
Swan Down face Powder.....9c
Curling Irons.....3c
4 hole mouse traps.....4c
Thousands of other articles at prices equally low.

Rubber Water Bags.

2 Quart.....78c
3 Quart.....88c
We still have a few of those 100 piece sets of decorated dishes @ \$5.50

Brown's Wonderful Pine Tar Soap @ 5c.

FAMOUS. 5 and 10c Store.

15 First Street, Dixon, Ill.

Look for Sign

Facts.

You can rarely make a mistake in buying a musical instrument if you decide on one of an old established, well-known make. In this connection you should be careful to find out that you are really getting a long established make, and not one that is trading on an old established name, that has not even a descendant of its founder connected with the present concern. Quite frequently when an old reliable maker gets old and desires to go out of business, someone either buys the name or appropriates it, or incorporates a company by such name without even a relative or member of the original founder connected with it. Bear in mind, if you buy an instrument of this kind you rarely know what you are getting, and it is safer not to do so.

Another Fact.

We don't handle any Pianos of the above description. Come and see us and we will prove it to you. Our building sale at wholesale prices is now on. If interested in Pianos don't fail to call and see what we can do for you.

DIXON MUSIC CO., Sole Agents,
14 East First Street.

Established 1830.

Hallet & Davis

VICTORIES.

They receive the HIGHEST AWARDS from the only two WORLD'S FAIRS ever held in this country: Philadelphia 1876, Chicago 1893. More than one hundred other medals received over all other competitors.

I report this exhibited is entitled to an award.

FIRST.—For specific advancement in the art, principally for originality of an aggrafe in the bridge, of great merit, which relieves the great pressure, and produces unusual evenness and permanence of tone, which is clear, strong and musical.

SECOND.—The duration and singing quality of tone is unexcelled.

THIRD.—The scale is smooth, even, free from breaks.

FOURTH.—The action is very satisfactory, responding with great promptness to every demand.

FIFTH.—The touch is easy, elastic, repeats promptly.

SIXTH.—Materials and workmanship are all of the best, the cases are well and tastefully finished.

K. BUENZ,
J. H. GORE,
President and Secretary Board of Judges, Liberal Arts.

CASH WILLIAMS, Manager,
Dixon, Illinois.

S. Rosenthal & Son's

Name stands in Dixon (the Court House Town) for Par Excellence in Clothing and Furnishings.

We are Careful what we Say,
and Good for What we Say.

We are now Saying

That for good made dependable clothing at prices commensurate with values come to us.

WINTER SUITS

Men's Suits, good hard wear clothes \$6.00
at from \$4.00 to - - -

An endless variety at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00 and up to \$20.00 in Cassimeres, Tricots, Worsteds and Cheviots. You will make no mistake by buying your winter suit of us.

Winter Overcoats and Ulsters

Our line is too large and complete to begin to enumerate. All kinds at all prices, from \$5.00 to \$20.00. See them and you will buy.

CHILDREN'S REEFER OVERCOATS AND SUITS are the very newest style for our friends the little fellows. Reefer Suits from \$2.50 to \$5.00, and reefer overcoats from \$2.00 to \$6.50.

MERCHANT TAILORING

We have a well appointed tailoring department in connection with our other lines.

S. ROSENTHAL & SON, Clothiers,
14 First Street, Dixon Ill.